REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8134—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions .. „ 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th March 1875, at 5 P.M.

March 1875.		March 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Negapatam	18
„ Cutch	8	„ Pondicherry	19
„ Mangalore	9	„ Cocanada	21
„ Cannanore	10	„ Madras	22
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Coromandel	23
„ Calicut	11	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Cochin	12	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Allepee	13	„ Point Palmyras	26
„ Tuticorin	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	28
„ Colombo	15		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Padang and Mohuons Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	26
„ Jask	13	„ Linga	31
„ Grander Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	April. 2
„ Linga	16	„ Jask	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	20	„ Gwader	6
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer every SATURDAY for KURRACHEE.

DAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hursee.	Malwan.
Boria.	Vingorla.
Buttaghurry.	Goa (Panjim) and
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Viziadroog.	

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dodds, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 6th March at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hursee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	32	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARIBIA," to sail about the Middle of March.
"I PPIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"ST MATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Robattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hammum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons. H.P.	March.
VENETIA ..... W. C. Angove.	2726 450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS ..... N. Stewart	3478 500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN ..... A. H. Johnson.	3889 400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN ..... J. D. Gaby ..	3128 600	29th—Southampton.

SUMATRA	E. Christian...	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDAS ES	D. Rennaldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONA	.....	2193	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PERA (2,119 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22rd February 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. Bacons, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Liverpool	500	300
Malta	400	250
Suez	309	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay, 27th February 1875. Passenger Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO ...	1,230 Tons	about 2nd March.	
HINDOO	3,257	„ „	24th „
YEDDO.	1,808	„ „	7th April.
HINALDO.....	1,840	„ „	20th „
NAVARINO...	3,356	„ „	7th May.

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,351 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship WALMER CASTLE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 1st March 1875. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 4th inst.-nt., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

4 Cases Turkey Red Scarfs, 1¼ to 4¼ yards.
5 „ Turkey Red Cambrics, 24 by 50 inches.
3 „ Colored Muslin, 24 by 50.
17 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8¼, 9, and 10 lbs.
1 Piano.

On account of the Underwriters—

D B | 1-12-12 Bales damaged Turkey Red Twist, Nos. 30, 40, 50, and 60, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Rich Painted and Gilt China and Porcelainware, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

An Invoice of rich painted and gilt China and Porcelainware, consisting of Flower Vase , Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets, Spittoons, Table Ornaments, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Sets, Lady's Toilet Sets, Glassware, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

2 cases Grey Shirtings, 3 Cases Black Army Cloth, 2 Cases Coloured Scarfs, 1 case Florida Water, 4 Bales Twine, 1 Case soda-water Bottle Wire.

On account and risk of Hari Bhjee—

In 1 bundle BW No 8424—1 Case Handkerchiefs, Pignas, Cambays No. 791.

1 do. Mark No. 8425-26—2 Cases Handkerchiefs, Pignas, Matadams No. 488.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room—

Bohemian lass Gilded and White Glass decorated sets with trays, Solar Lamps, Silk Handkerchiefs, Music Boxes, Hand Organ, Railway Rug, Air Pillow, Baba and Ladies' Dress, Glass Jars, Kid Gloves, Telescope Gilted Earthen Tea Pots, Glass Butter Pots, Jugs and Basins, Gilted Earthen Fancy Table Toys, Brass Candle, Umbrella Stand Iron Towel Horse, Paint Boxes, Buttons, Brown Windsor Soaps, Brass Padlocks Glass Inkstands, horse and shoe Brushes, Tana Napkins and bathing Towels, playing Cards, Braces, &c.

1 Case of Cutlery, containing Scissors of different sizes.

Few nicely gilted Albums.

Few Copy-me Books, pages from 500 to 1000.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey Shirtings Madapollams Jaconets, Prints Dhootie's, &c.

To be sold without reserve—

6 cases of French Foolscap Papers.
20 Reams of Printing Papers 34 lbs. 27-40 inch.
19 „ ditto ditto 50 lbs. 27-40 inch.

On MONDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Room on the ground-floor of Building No. 9, on the north side of the Elphinstone Circle, a splendid Library belonging to a Parsee Gentleman. All departments of Eng ish Literature are represented in the present collection.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the books on view Catalogues may be had on the Premises, or at the Offic. of the Auctioneers.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company are also authorised to receive offers for a private sale of the whole library.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockery ware, Dog Cart, &c., &c., at No. 10 Ballasis Road next to Messrs. Loddah Ebram and Company.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 10 Ballasis Road next to Messrs. Luddah Ebram and Com. any the property of J. G. Villers, Esq., proceeding to Matheran.

1 D g Cart.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Mahim near Portuguese Chapel, by order of the Mortgagees Beohra Akba, Custom Akba, Lukhma Akba and Hackma Raja and on account and risk of Mr. Minguel Dias.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 3rd inst., at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing built thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim without the Fort, fronting on the northside of the said public footpath in the sub-district of Mazagon containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13A and bounded on the east partly by the vacant ground of the cart to Saint Michel Church, and on the south by the house of Khoja Yeerjee Nanji, on the north by the house of Eliar Francis DeMello, and partly by the said vacant ground of the cart to Saint Michel Church, and on the west by the public footpath, and the house of Louis de Silva, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Minguel Dias.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the room of the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, the 4th and 6th MARCH 1875.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Doors open at 3, & price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

COMPLETE SUCCESS.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL FAMILIES OF DESTINCTION.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ.

WILL REPEAT THEIR ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE TOWN HALL, ON SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Second Seats	2
Third Seats	Rs. 1

Doors open at 8-30. Entertainment to commence at 9 P.M.

SIGNOR INZOLI, WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO.

WANTED, a first class ACCOUNTANT, apply at

TUDOR COMPANY'S Ice House.

LOST, last THURSDAY NIGHT from Bugay, between Mount Necean and Elphinstone Circle, a Bundle of Music, containing several Songs.

On bringing them to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., the producer will be rewarded.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that until further notice, HOLDERS of PERIODICAL TICKETS, between Boree Bunder, Bandra, Thana and Kalian will be conveyed by the Mail Train leaving Boree Bunder at 6-02 P.M. daily.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd March 1875.

TENDERS are invited for the Repairs of the Premises in Elphinstone Circle at present occupied by the BANK OF BENGAL. Plans of the Building and Specifications of the repairs required can be seen at the Bank.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY the 6th instant.

F. A. GILLAM, Acting Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 2nd March 1875.

PROFESSOR EUGENE PROEHN, who has recently arrived in Bombay from Paris, and who is a member of several scientific bodies French and Foreign, and holds several diplomas and medals of honour, puts his services at the disposal of schools and colleges for the tuition of the French and Spanish languages, Drawing in pencil or in water colours, Geography, Arithmetic, the Principles of History, and Natural History, and general education.

Professor E. PROEHN would agree to take employment in a private family as resident professor in town or country on reasonable terms.

For references, apply to Dr. GERSON DA CUNHA, or at the French Consulate or Mr. DE BONSSIGNAC.

NOTICE.—COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.—In consequence of the delay which has occurred in the supply to intending competitors of the PHOTOGRAPHS of BUILDINGS in the KAISER BAGH, adjacent to the proposed Canning College, promised in the advertisement calling for Designs, the Sub-Committee, Canning College, have been pleased to extend the time for the preparation and submission of Designs by one month. These will now be received up to 1st June 1875, and to no later date.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held on FRIDAY, March 5th, in the FREE SCOTCH CHURCH, Esplanade, at 5-30 P.M.

The usual Report of the Society's operations will be submitted, and addresses will be delivered by seve al gentlemen.

The attendance of friends and patrons of the Society is cordially invited.

C. W. PARK, Secretary.

VIRGIN CORK FOR FERNERIES, ROCK-WORK, AQUARIUMS and many other useful and Ornamental purposes, Rs. 8 per Maund.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET MIDDLE COLABA, the Upper Storied HOUSE, just vacated by G. W. Moultrie, Esq., for particulars apply to "A," 145, Middle Colaba.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in the Fort, 1 or 2 Gentlemen can be accommodated on moderate terms or with Board only, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a double barrelled breach loading Westley Richards CARBINE. Apply to "F. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

WE HAVE SEWING MACHINES, MANUFACTURED BY CHARLES RAYMOND. Price Rs. 80 in Bombay, and Rs. 32 Up-country. *Carriage free to any part of India.*

CAUTION.—Beware of the many inferior imitations. Jas. G. Weir who obtained these celebrated Genuine Machines for about 8 years, is NO LONGER SUPPLIED with them by the Inventor and Manufacturer.

MR. CHARLES RAYMOND.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 6, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realises a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is inlaid ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—Treacher & Co. Limited, Byculla and also at Poona.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Constituents and intending purchasers are solicited to *test the quality of our brands* when comparing *our quotations* with those of competing Houses.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry add pale	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	23 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	16 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	32 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32 0	...
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ...	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	...	23 0
DRY SILLERY	36 0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING	30 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX } Excellent Cup ot	9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC } Breakfast Wines	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	20 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE, } Superior After	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wines	30 0	16 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	30 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	36 0	20 0

HOCKS.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.	40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM „	30 0	..
NIERSTEIN „ ..... Pints „	25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM „ ..... Quarts „	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	22 8	...
LAUBENHEIM „	16 0	...

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	30 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	38 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	..	13 0
WINNIGEN „	20 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.	27 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	24 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	20 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	24 0	...
Do. do. per case of 12 flasks	13 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	18 0	...

LIQUEURS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White ..... Rs.	40 0	21 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	40 0	21 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	28 0	15 0
CHARTREUSE from the } Green	78 0	42 0
Monastery ..... } Yell w	60 0	33 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	36 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	36 0	19 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE	33 0	...
CREME DE ROSE	33 0	18 0
CREME DE VANILLE	33 0	18 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

The Company are Sole Agents for

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

FIRST QUALITY.

Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

		Cash Price.
In Cases of 3 dozen Quarts	per dozen	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 „ Pints	„ „	4 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations :—

WHITE SEAL,	per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen	Rs. 160
YELLOW SEAL,	ditto ditto	„ 200
VINO DE PASTO,	ditto ditto	„ 200

or about Rs. 13 per dozen for a good Dinner Sherry.

VINO FINO,	per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen..	Rs. 238
VINO PURO,	ditto ditto	„ 264

or equal to Rs. 19 per dozen for a very pale, dry, and delicate Wine.

The Quarter Casks are most convenient for families, and a great saving is effected.

To Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW ASSORTMENT OF—

LAMP CLOCKS, one year guarantee ..... Rs. 30

In drawing the attention of the Public to these Clocks, Messrs. F. L. & Co. can with certainty say that there is not another Clock which possesses its advantages, both as a good timekeeper by day and night, and as an ornamental lamp in the drawing-room. On account of its mild and mellow light it should always be found in a sick room. The facility with which this Clock can be packed in a case, and carried, enables it to be used by travellers with great convenience when putting up at dak bungalows or at an hotel.

SILVER HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING LEVER WATCHES ..... Rs. 50

These Watches are the celebrated Rs. 50 watches, manufactured only by Messrs. F. L. & Co. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the excellence of these Watches, as their numerous purchasers can fully testify to their value as good timekeepers.

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES ..... Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES ..... Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Timepieces in a black wooden frame with a 7 inch dial, and would suit an office or dining room.

Both the above Time-pieces are 8 day and guaranteed for one year.

The well-known CHRONOGRAPHS ..... Rs. 60

The second hand can be stopped and made to jump back, in cases of false start, to the starting point.

A large assortment of MARBLE CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES always on hand.

LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY STILL CONTINUES.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

STRAW DITTO.

NEW JET TRIMMINGS.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

BRIDAL OUTFITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.

FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND MARCH 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Cotton Market in Liverpool although the sales reached 20,000 bales, closed with a less active feeling than it opened; Reuters reporting arrivals weaker, while private messages gave the general tendency as decidedly quieter in every way. The changeable character of the market is to be traced as usual to the receipts at the American ports. In the morning, Saturday's comparitively moderate figures gave rise apparently to great activity which was checked again in the evening, probably by forecasts o the larger scale of receipts for the two days. This morning on the actual figures the opening tone was quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, Mid-Uplands at New York ¼ cent per lb. lower, futures unchanged. The American crop statistics now show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's receipts	13,000	17,000	9,000
Monday's „	28,000	16,000	15,000
Total for three day's	48,000	43,000	24,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,939,000	3,095,000	2,737,000

In yesterday's closing message there was nothing new of a general character, the London Produce Markets being unaltered. To-day, Consols are still quoted at 93¾; French Rentes have advanced to 102¾; Bar Silver has declined to 57½ per oz.

STERLING Exchange has not quotably altered from yesterday's level. Bank Bills were freely offered at the same rates, but on the other hand there were an equal number of buyers of Credits and Documents with no great amount offering. We may look for a quiet feeling until the result of the allotments of Council drafts becomes known, but in the meantime the further fall in Silver this morning may possibly exercise a depressing effect, we quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1s.1d 3/32d p. Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s 1d¼.
Credits 3 months' sight	... 1s. 1d 7/16 to 15/32d.
Documents 3 months' sight,	... 1s. 1d¼.

Drafts on Calcutta have not altered in value, and Government Paper is also quiet, and unchanged.

THE SHARE MARKET is still quiet and the few transactions reported were at slightly lower figures. Bank of Bombay's have given way ¼ per cent; Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15 per share lower, and some of the Spinning Companies are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share easier.

THE COTTON MARKET was again strong this morning, dealers holding out for, and, in most cases maintaining fully yesterday's prices, but in the afternoon a quieter tendency was again observable. Akote is reported to have been bought at Rs. 200 to Rs. 202, Ginned Broach at Rs. 232, and for Mows, Bhownuggur Rs. 200 is asked. Good fair Omrawuttee is particularly scarce and commands a proportionately high price, Rs. 196 being about the quotation. Receipts yesterday were, 13,226 bales making 21,321 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are steady by steamer at £2-6-3 for immediate shipment £2-7-6 forward loading. By sail rates are dull at £2-7-6 to £2-10 for Liverpool.

IN PIECE GOODS no change can be noticed. Buyers continue to operate most sparingly, and business to any extent is only practicable at a concession in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	722½
5,35	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of H. L. & China	500
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India „ China	175
40 000	250	115	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	7,500	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co .	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	725
200	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	9 ex
250	1,000	200	0	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	2 0p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,220
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	640 ex.
200	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	540
300	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,200
300	500	all	100p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	62 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	250
4 0	1,000	all	75p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	140
300	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	2,350
500	200	all	Nil	Dudlera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,030
180	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	5,300
200	1,000	150	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Grant Press Co	635
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
2125	400	85	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	415
60	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf.Co.,L	1,750
120	...	1,80	100 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,070
2 0	1,200	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	2,020
600	5	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	465
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	925
150	5%	all	12p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	910

* For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,850
500	1,000	all	300	Alliance Spinning	2,075
30	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,250
1,600	150	120	10*	Broach Mills	225
1,000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,0 0	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Churumsey Spinning....	1,650
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,140
1 100	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,340
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	115p.c.	Ironside Spinning	1,275
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,575
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,030
2,000	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,250
1,050	1,000	all	27½ p.c.	Muranjee Spinning	1,370
4,000	625	all	65*	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	350
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,120 ex
500	1,000	250	31½ p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½	2½ p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243
.....	£20	13 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£	65 7-2	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£5	21 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,160
.....	£15	22 5 15	do.	Do. New £15 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,740
7,500	100	all	...	Freee Land & Fiver Co. Ld	135
1,750	1,000	2,500	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,250
4,000	1 400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	170

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	2/	19/	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	Eastlndia Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,710
1,000	50	all	10 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	12 p.c.	Cotton and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	720
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co....	18
1,000	250	all	7 p.c.	Peacher & Co	260
.....	250	all	40 on	Virgas Patent Slip Co.....	40

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE JANE ROWLAND, 318 tons, Captain R. Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Chittagong. (27th January), with a cargo of 7,200 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. DIADEM, 1,177 tons, Captain J. P. Carpenter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (17th January), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,850 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. J. Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BUSHIRE, 616 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (27th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Mr. A. L. Spens, Mr. Middleton, Mrs. Ballun, Rev. Reynon, Colonel and Mrs. Hoggard, Mr. G. Hewett, Mr. R. C. Lockett, and three hundred and forty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Jane Rowland	ugh's	Chittagong, Jany 27.
2	Diadem (s)	Carpenter	Newcastle, Jany 17.
	Bushire (s)	Smith	Carwar, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Palmyra (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.
	Amelia (s)	Batty	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hindoo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Busheer, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Stag, to Liverpool.
Steamer China, to Australia, &c.
Ship Royal Alexandra, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian, s, 910 bundles spears, Greaves Cotton & Co; 300 kegs red lead, R L Southern & Co; 3 cases cutlery, Ardeseer Burjorjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoo, s, 200 casks pale ale, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India, s, 25 cases brandy, Cooverjee Manockjee's Sons; 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa, s, 18 cases beer, Bell, Frandenburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Ranchman, 110 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Meimerha, 184 cwts myrabolams, Gov'nram Chintamon.
Amelia, s, 625 cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Pasportis, s, 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lookmidass and Co; 101 bales wool, an 18 bales cotton, Nurses Khuttow; 500 b les cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal 55 bales cotton, Mothoradas Virbhu dass; 100 bales cotton; J C Bushy and Co; 500 b les cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 34 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee, 75 bales wool, and 80½ cwts hemp, Jaitha Fur kotum.
Barengaria, 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Palmo, s, 55 bales cotton, Lawrence a d Co; 38 cwts am'shaldee and 6 cwts cotton seed, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co.
Bengal, s, 4[illegible] cwts dry ginger, 12 cwts nux-v-mica, 2½ cwts cotton seed, 7 cwts horn, 2 cwts cuposv chloe 11 cwts goor mulla and 1 case mace, Joosub Latcef; 365 cwts linseed, and 110 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 61 bales cotton, Khimjee Lookmidass and Co; 75 bales cotton Nuthooradass Vithul ass, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 20 bales cotton Vullubhoy Gopaldass; 48 bales wool, Abdoola Moomun; 3500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Stag, s, 500 cwts myrabolanes, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Egbert, s, 47 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 193 cwts wet dates, L wrence a d Co.
Palermo, s, 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 104 bales cotton, Vithaldass Curjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolabchund; 40 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varrie.
Eumoreve, 1,500 cwts linseed Nurses Khuttom; 1,500 cwts linseed, Lalljee Purshotum; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Gadabill, 60 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clyde dale, 450 cwts galls, Marcally Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Hannah Law, 200 cwts horns, Oomersbay Chandbhoy.
Pomona, s, 10,623 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 24 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 157½ cwts. amba halder, Marcally Nuthoo.
Louisa, 3,750 cwts linseed, Ritchie Steuart.

FOR ODESSA.

Arctusa, s, 265 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 200 bales cotton, H Classon and Co; 455 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Venetia, s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 2 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arctusa, s, 100 bales cotton, H Classon and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Venetia, s, 200 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co; 100 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia, s, 1 bag coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 336 bales cotton, H Classon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peera, s, 55 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peera, s, 64 chests opium, Tata and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1283 Ardgowan, Keer—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 Bianca, Staunton—The Captain.
1317 Berengaria, Johnston—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1868 Clydedale, Jewett—The Captain.
928 Gods Hill, Rands—The Captain.
1519 Malmerby, McKe—N. Manockjee.
1490 Prince Frederick, Cleague—W. Nicol & Co.
1383 Royal Alexandria, Humphry—Lawrence & Co.
998 Sinnaet Hahmenan, Van Norden—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1509 Silver Donard, Campbell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON OR NEW YORK.

1209 Hannah Law, Dawson—Lawrance & Co.

FOR LONDON.

881 Louisa, Bach—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1450 Chandos, Ross—Farnham & Co.
1191 Glendower, Gruchy—W. Nicol & Co.
996 Janet Court, Crawford—The Bombay Gas Co.
1341 Sagamore, Wood—The Captain.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1438 Curondilet, Stetson—The Captain.
416 Ferdinand, Lorenzen—The Captain.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1489 Frank Carvill, McFee—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1557 Africana, Jourdan—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1216 Ardenlea, Davies—The Captain.
622 Albatross, Bryson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—John Campbell & Co.
1361 Charlotte Crcom, Auld—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1231 Corra Linn, Steven—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
592 Cyrene, Turnbul—N. Manockjee & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1217 Excelsior, Joslin—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1061 Eliza A. Kenny, Pitman—The Captain.
1119 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1225 Greenock, Wallace—Wallace & Co.
588 Great Basses, Carter.
318 Jane Rowland, Hughes—The Captain.
750 John N. Cushing, Barter—Farnham & Co.
256 Kerr Malo, Ranille—The Captain.
1710 Khersonese, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Knighton, Murphy—The Captain.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Frampze.
1229 Louisa Fletcher, Murray—M. Nusserwanjee.
1341 M. and C. Cox, Beasley—Lawrance and Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Holgrock—Edward Bates and Co.
1744 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
745 Northumberland, Sandrin—Sir C. & Forbes Co.
1702 Prince Eugene, Smith—The Captain.
1228 Quorn, Peterson—N. Manockjee & Co.
1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, Macnagten & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—W. Nicol & Co.
1170 Scholesway Bride, Granger—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1094 Stamboul, Lee—Wallace & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—The Captain.
1064 Walmer Castle, Boosey—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL.

1726 Venetia, Angove—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

844 Pamona, Michigen—Walkart Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1095 Bengal, Notth—The Captain.
1115 Caledonian, Hamilton—N. Manockjee & Co.
1122 Ismore, Holmon Mebullock—Brown & Co.
1210 Ershet, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Steuart Hobart & Co.
1317 Palermo, Bainbridge—W. Nicol & Co.
1065 Stag, Iliff—W. & A. Graham Co.
1190 Tiara, Bethel—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON

1416 Propontis, Dunn—McCulloch, Brown and Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.
1203 Peru, Methven—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

973 Arcturus, Taglioni—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR AUSTRALIA &c.

1037 China, Brooks—P. & O. Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

676 Cashmere, Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1132 Patna, Seward—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1065 Acton, Young—The Captain.
484 Columbian, Bircroe—P. & O. Co.
1177 Diadem, Carpenter—J. Mackintosh & Co.
2502 Hindoo, Colsen—W. Nicol & Co.
1719 Gwalior, Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
1551 Kong Surre, Kuhul—Steuart Hobart & Co.
1060 Marcia, Dunsdale—Ahere, Riebe & Co.
791 Yeamaian, Alexander—McCulloch, Brown & Co.
692 Vinolomore, Dryden—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—S. M. H. Ellias.

FOR MAURITIUS.

308 Marie Alfroi, Leclere—Hajee Adam Sedick.
320 St. Hilaire, Dastre—H. A. Sedick.
Water Witch, Nacoda—Visram Ebram.

NOT FIXED.

488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cadoo.
209 Jayan, Wahed—H. M. Sedick.
304 Leticia, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Sultana (s), Nacoda.
688 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.
311 Union, Feroon—Hajee Adam Sedick.
89 Vestal, Nacoda—Ooka Nanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
200 Clyde—(Survey.)
190 Constance, Chamman—(Schooner)—(Survey.)
472 Dacoar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1016 Dalhousie, Warner.
4173 Euphrates, D'Arcy—Irvin, (Troop ship.)
2107 Magdala, Palmer—(R. N.)
300 May Frere, Guthrie.
4173 Malabar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Green, Captain, Bengal 11th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Jubbulpore.
Hay, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave from Seroor.
Davenport, Lieut, Bombay 86th Regt, on duty from Deolalee.
Hill, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 1.

Henslowe, Lieutenant Col.——, from duty, from Deolalee

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Sparrow, Surg Major, Madras 69th Regt, on sick leave to England.
Veary, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, on Med Cert to England.
Mathews, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mooltan.
Morse, Captain, Bombay 25th Regt N I, on leave, to Baroda.
Morgan, Captain, Bombay 25th Regt, on leave, to Rajpore

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Feb, 27.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr W Synnott, Personal Asst to the Comr of Inland Customs, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th March next, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt F W Major, Asst Supt 2nd grade, Mysore Survy, is promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from the 5th Jan 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Gov Genl in Council, the Chief Commr of Coorg is pleased to declare, under Sec 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, that the said Act is in force in the Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

With the sanction of the Gov Genl in Council, the Chief Comr of Coorg is pleased to extend, under Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg the Act of the Governor of Fort St George in Council, No I of 1873 (an Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants).

Appointment.—Mr J Crawford, B A, B C S, to officiate as Under Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Dept during the absence of Mr T J Chichele Plowden, or until further orders.

Mr C F Anderson, 1st Supt of Police in the Central Provinces has obtained from my monthly leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1 t instant.

An extension of six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr G Graham, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Maj M Foster, Deputy Supt of Police, 4th grade, in Oudh, to officiate as District Supt of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 15th January.

Mr J Fitzpatrick, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, in Oudh, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 4th grade, with effect from the 6th instant, during the absence on furlough of Mr J Burton or until further orders.

Mr J Crawford, B A of the B C S, received charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Dept from Mr T J Chichele Plowden on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

Mr F Johnstone, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, in Oudh, to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer in the Kheri District, with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the 4th grade in British Burmah.

The services of Lt-Col C S B Walton, District Supt of Police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr T R Deem, Offg Asstt Commr of the 3rd grade in Oudh, to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer in the Kheri District, with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the office.

The services of the Revd A N W Spens, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of the Revd Edgar Jacob, domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 1st instant.

The Revd W H Bray, whose services have been placed by the Govt of Bengal at the disposal of the Home Dept, is appointed to offic ate temporarily as domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with effect from the 4th instant.

The services of Asst Surg Door, a Dane Sein are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Surgeon A Crombie, M D, to be Junior Civil Surgeon of Rangoon.

This cancels Notification No 88, dated the 5th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr John Ogilby Hay as Consul General for Denmark at Akyab

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr G F Dezo as Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee.

Mr J Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Appellate side, is appointed to be Secretary to the Commission of Enquiry into the charges against His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaikwar of Baroda, with effect from the 17th instant.

GENERAL.

LEAVE—Capt F Elton, 1st Asst to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, had leave of absence on medical certificate from the 8th June to the 22nd Oct 1874, both dates inclusive.

With the sanction of the Gov Genl in Council, the Chief Comr of Coorg is pleased to extend, under Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg the Act of the Governor of Fort St George in Council, No I of 1873 (an Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants).

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF DR. GRAY.—EXAMINATON OF ROWJEE HAVILDAR.

BARODA, 2ND MARCH.

Doctor Gray was cross-examined this morning by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. He deposed that Colonel Phayre must have taken small quantities of arsenic, but that the amount taken was sufficient to cause only nausea and salivation. He had found no trace of copper in the packets sent from Baroda for analysis, although he had directed his attention specially to find whether copper was present. He himself had found no metallic taste of arsenic, but he knew the metallic taste and had often experienced cases of arsenical poisoning. The arsenic, received in the third packet from Mr. Souter, was of the same de scription as the arsenic found in the previous packets sent from Baroda.

Abdulla Khan, second servant at the Residency, deposed to having made sherbet on the 9th November and to placing it on the washing-stand.

Govind, hamal, deposed to seeing Rowjee in Colonel Phayre's private dressing-room on the morning of the 9th November.

Nutta Jugga saw Salim rushing about on horseback on the same morning and going towards the city of Baroda. Other witnesses deposed to seeing Salim at the Residency that morning.

Rowjee's examination commenced before tiffin. The Gaekwar was sent for.

Rowjee swore to having had several interviews with the Maharaja in the Palace before the sitting of the last Commission. The Gaekwar promised him presents to tell him what went on at the Residency.

In the afternoon the court was crowded. Serjeant Ballantine was absent, through indisposition it is said.

Interest culminated when Rowjee gave a minute and emphatic account of his interview with the Gaekwar in company with Pedro who he said had visited the Maharaja repeatedly, and when he affirmed that the Gaekwar himself placed the packet of poison in Pedro's hands and asked him to poison his master gradually. The Gaekwar looked unhappy at this part of the examination, and all eyes were directed towards him. Appended are the important parts of Rowjee's evidence :—

"After my return from Nowsaree I went thrice to the Haveli with Pedro the butler. When I came back from Nowsaree Pedro asked me would you go with me? I asked, where to. He answered, Salim sowar has told me that we should go to the Maharaja's, I said, very well; I will go with you when you ask me to go. I did go with Pedro. Pedro came with Salim, and Pedro, Salim and I went into the City together. This was at past ten o'clock at night. Having got into the city we went to the Maharaja's Haveli. At the Haveli we met Yeshwuntrao Jassood and saw the Maharaja On this the first occasion that Pedro and I saw the Maharaja, the Maharaja asked. When your Sahib sits at table, does he make any reference or allusion to me? Pedro said, Maharaja, the Sahib says what is good for you. Pedro butler also said, Maharaja, it would be good for you if you lived on amicable terms with the Sahib. Maharaja said, I am all right and behave well, but the Sahib gets angry. Pedro added, the junior Madam Sahib is very kind to you, Pedro also said, if you behave well the Sahib will also be very kind to you. The chota Madam Sahib was Mrs. Beevey. The Maharaja said, you should send news and information through Salim, because he (Salim) was in the habit of going to the butler's house. I remember the butler going to Goa on a few months' leave This first visit to the Palace was before the butler went to Goa. After the butler's return from Goa I went once to see the Maharaja with him. I went four times altogether to the Maharaja's with Pedro. On our visit to the Maharaja after the butler's return from Goa, Pedro had some conversation with the Maharaja. I heard it. The Maharaja asked. When did you return from Goa? And Pedro said. Two or three days ago. The Maharaja then said to the butler. If I give you something will you do something? He says. If it is possible for me to do it I will do it. Then the Maharaja spoke to Yeshwuntrao who was present. Yeshwuntrao had a packet in his hand which he delivered into the Maharaja's hands. The Maharaja put this into the hands of Pedro. Pedro then asked what is it? The Maharaja said. It is poison. Pedro said. How should I do with this? The Maharaja said, Do you give it in some food to the sahib. Then Pedro said. If the sahib dies all of a sudden I shall be taken up and ruined. The Maharaja said nothing will happen all of a sudden, but after two or three months the sahib will die. The Maharaja added, nothing will happen suddenly to the sahib. Don't you be alarmed. After this conversation took place I left and went to the camp. Pedro went to the bungalow and I went home. I believe Pedro kept the packet in his possession. Pedro told me Salim sowar had paid him a sum of money, how much I don't know. Pedro told me this at the time of going to Goa.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

CALCUTTA, 2ND MARCH.

Holkar paid the Viceroy a farewell visit to-day.

The Majority and Inland Custom's Bills passed to-day, after a short and interesting discussion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy, in replying to Mr. Reilly, said that it was our duty in regulating exchanges to prevent a recurrence of the Purchase system.

The Bill for relaxing exceptional legislation in Ireland has been read for the second time, although the Irish members opposed it.

THE MONTENEGRO QUESTION.

Montenegro has notified to the Great Powers that the Podgoritza harbour which was supposed to be sealed, is still an open question.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

The Troop-ship Crocodile which left Portsmouth on the 12 h ultimo, and the Jumna which was detained at Gibraltar through a defection in her screw, have both passed through the Suez Canal outward bound.

The s. s. Surat, in passing through the Suez Canal, damaged her screw. The passengers, mails, and specie were transferred to the s. s. Baroda at Suez.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 1ST MARCH.

The Assembly have re-elected M. Buffet, President, by a large majority, thus demonstrating their confidence in the future Ministry, the formation of which is being delayed through the death of M. Buffet's mother.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady but unchanged. Arrivals weaker.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93¼

5 „ French Rents 1872 102

Bar Silver..... 57½

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Tangore, Yeddo, George Hector and North Tyne.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal :—Potomac and Rinaldo.

A LARGE sum of money has been contributed by Maharajah Holkar to the leading charitable and educational institutions in Calcutta. His Highness has also offered Rs. 500 for a prize essay on "the Laws of Health and Sanitation with special reference to the Natives of India," to be competed for by the fifth year students of the Calcutta Medical College.

THE *Punjab Government Gazette* announces that, owing to the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Davis to officiate for Mr. Melvill during the latter's absence on the Baroda Commission, Mr. C P Elliot, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, has been appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Jullundur Division. Mr. W. Coldstream, Assistant Commissioner, acts for Mr. Elliott.

WE learn from a Poona paper that Mr. Grant Duff arrived there on Sunday morning and was the guest of Baron De H. Larpent, the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. Mr. Grant Duff visited the Gunnesh Khind Government House, the Sir Jamsetjee Bund, and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, on Sunday last. Yesterday morning Mr Grant Duff proceeded to Singhur, and returned in the afternoon, and in the evening left for Sattara, from thence he will proceed to Mahableshwur.

IT has recently been notified to the chief officers of the several districts in Oudh, that an annual budget estimate and quarterly statement of receipts and charges similar to those furnished by the Superintendents of Encumbered Estates should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner in respect of every sequestered estate on which the revenue demand is Rs. 5,000, or upwards. When the revenue payable by one of these *kham* estates is less than the above, an entry in the annual return will be sufficient.

IN Germany (a poor country), with a population of forty millions in round numbers, can put in the field an army, including Landwehr and Landsturm, of 2,800,000, as recent statistics prove it can, how many men can China—by no means a poor country—with a population of four hundred millions, bring into the field by adopting the German system?

40,000,000 : 2,800,000 : : 400,000,000 : 28,000,000.

An army of twenty-eight millions! The hosts of Alaric and Attila were nothing to this.

SMALL bronze guns are being cast at the Bhawnipore Workshops for S ate purposes. All the old guns, some forty of them, have been collected, and from these are being cast the mounting the Bhawulpore State on the desert side. These old guns originally came from the Persian Gulf and are very old, some of them over 90 years, they are condemned as being unsafe even for firing salutes. The new guns are to be 6 pounders, breech-loaders, and made very light, as they are only required for firing salutes.

It is stated by the Lahore paper that the new reorganization scheme for the Punjab Commission cannot come into force before a short Act has been passed to give it validity, and that the present delay is due to a reference which has been made by the Government of India to Sir Henry Davies. It is added that though the new scheme will directly benefit the upper ranks of the Commission but little, the Judicial Assistants, who will be appointed, are to receive very nearly the same rate of pay, as that drawn by Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd Class.

MAJOR ANGELO, 15th Bengal Cavalry, was released from arrest by the Commander-in Chief the evening he left Umballa for Calcutta; he is not to do any duty till the formal decision of His Excellency is received. Sarmises of all kinds are afloat as to the future fate of Major Angelo, but it is hoped that a reprimand is all that awaits him for any want of judgment he displayed, which resulted in the trial he has lately undergone. In a few days the opinion of Lord Napier will be known. Meantime no uncharitable speculations should be indulged in regarding the future destiny of one who has seen some good service.

A RESOLUTION will, the *Pioneer* states, be shortly published by the Government of India providing for a re-constitution of the new Marine Survey Department, Captain A. D Taylor, late of the Indian Navy, is to be Superintendent. The following officers are attached to the Department. arrived in the P. and O. steamer Cathay a few days ago. Mr. R. C. Carrington, Chief Civil Assistant; Lieutenant J. W. Jarrad, R.N.; and Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N. The steam tender Clyde, brig Guide, schooners Lady Lawrence and Constance and four steam pinnaces, are to be placed under the orders of the new Department.

THE department of revenue, agriculture, and commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 25 h February 1875, that the fall of rain during the past week has been almost confined to the North Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces with the exception of the south-western portion, and Central India and Rajputana. It has been of general benefit and in fair quantity. Disastrous hailstorms are however reported from the districts of Etawah Fatehgarh and Shahjahanpur in the North Western Provinces. In Bengal the cold weather crops are being reaped with a fair out-turn and the *aus* sowings are beginning. Prospects ar reported excellent from Northern India gener ally (with the exception of the tracts visited by hail), and satisfactory everywhere.

FROM the *Englishman Saturday Evening Journa* we learn that the following novel appeal has been lately circulated in Calcutta. It is to be hoped that the simplicity of the writer is not the explanation of his conversion :—

"My dear Christian Brothers,—I have just adopted the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and being of a very respectable family, I am anxious to be able to support myself, rather than be supported by any society.

To this end I am very desirous to set up myself as a merchant, and for that purpose I am building a boat in which also to preach the Gospel to my countrymen. The Boat will cost about Rs. 240, and will be ready on 20th instant.

As I have no money to pay the carpenter, also for my own appearance, I humbly solicit your aid in my behalf, and would be thankful indeed to you if you would give me a donation.

The names of my brothers who have assisted me are given on the other side.

Sincerely yours,

16th February 1875.

ACCORDING to the N. W. P. *Gazette*, "the rain of the 15th to the 18th was very general—heavy in the Upper Doab, light in the Lower Doab and in the Benares Division. In the Upper Doab where the crops are late, it has done great good; in the South-Eastern districts it was less wanted, and the crops were almost ripe. But terrible storms of hail are reported from Shahjehanpur, Futtygurh, and Etawah, utterly destroying crops over large tracts of country; and it is feared that the damage may have been very widely extended." The report also states that Bareilly was visited by a shower, or showers of hail, the extent of the damage inflicted by which has not yet been ascertained. The storm which occurred at Mirzapur on the night of the 16th did but little damage. Throughout the district cereals are promising; but it is added that one eighth of the peas, masur, and grain crops are said to have been destroyed by frost in Chunar. In the Benares, Allahabad, Banda, Jhansi, and Agra districts, the secondnamed especially, the prospects of the crops are pronounced favourable.

THE Bishop of Manchester was named in Mr. Ruskin's *Fors Clavigera* for January as one who had spoken wisely, but in generalities, concerning fraud, and was challenged to say whether the parable of the Pharisee and Publican or the 1st and 15th Psalms were read to certain classes The Bishop, preaching yesterday (January 30) alluded to this challenge and to Mr. Ruskin's inquiry who were the true Israelites of the Manchester Exchange. He said he had tried to speak plainly since he was Bishop of Manchester. Though people being ready to take offence at plain language, times and opportunities had to be watched. He believed his clergy were not afraid to tell the people the true character of righteousness, and he did not believe people who stretched cloth or gave short measure could go away comfortable from their sermons. Hearers had the responsibility of applying to their consciences a faithfully delivered message. It was unfair for the clergy to pick them out by name. He spoke resentfully of Mr. Ruskin's allusion to the clerical profession as one the choice of which, in these days, implied generally that sentiment had overpowered intellect.

THE Madras *Athenæum* supplies the following information about an officer whose proceedings in London lately got him into serious trouble, and the punishment inflicted on whom formed the subject of a recent Reuter's Telegram :—Major the Honble Walter Hasbord, alluded to as being dismissed the service for some shabby card transaction, was a well known character at Simla during the command of the then Sir William Mansfield, on whose staff he was an A. D. C., and if we mistake not was one of the witnesses against Captain Jervis of "Pickles" notoriety. No better example of military favouritism can be adduced than the career of the *Honorable* gentleman. Born "in the purple" he obtained a commission in the 7th Hussars and accompanied his regiment to India, where he gained an oriental fame as a notorious gambler, and was more than once suspected of dark doings. Things came to a crisis at Sealcote (where, we believe, he was then stationed,) at a race lottery where he was seen to put in and again draw out a certain number he had affixed his name against. Detected in the act by one or two gentlemen present, he was asked to make himself scarce; but some time after it got abroad, and a sort of *private* military court of enquiry took place, not at the station where the act was committed, but with closed doors at Simla. What the finding was no one ever knew, but it is said that immediately were sent to Sealcote to drop the subject, and a letter sent from Head Quarters to the Regiment intimated that any further talk on the subject would be visited with displeasure, &c. Coming so soon on top of the Pickle court martial, it was perhaps advisedly thon it better to smother so disagreeable a scandal so near to the household *attaché* as he then was. What is most to be surprised at is that this honorable gentleman should have been allowed for so long to be the companion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. His notoriety in club life—when he had on more than one occasion to pocket what gentlemen usually don't allow—should have been sufficient guarantee against permitting the foisting of such a person on the first gentleman of our nation. While expressing no sympathy for such characters, we regret the blow it must be to the family of his brother Lord Suffield, who, it is to be hoped, will give him the conventional £100, and recommend him to steer for Baden to take up the duties of billiard-marker.

THE origin of the Eastern Question, as it stood in its revived shape a short time ago, under the name of the Podgorizza affair, but which is now settled, is given in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, though in a rather diffuse style, as follows :—"The murder of the Mussulman, Jusuff Moutchnic, which was the original cause of the whole *embroillement*, was not committed by a Montenegrin, but by a Christian subject of the Porte, named Pero Kutsch, a servant of the murdered man, who slew his master actuated by motives of personal revenge. Both the murderer and his victim resided at Medun. The murder was perpetrated on market-day, the 19th of October, at Podgorizza. Jusuff Moutchnic's other servants fell upon Kutsch and put him to death on the spot. Not satisfied with this summary act of Lynch justice, they rushed about the town in search of Montenegrins upon whom to wreak further vengeance. Several of these were about, having come in to buy at the market, and left their arms, as is the custom, at the town gates. The fanatical Mahomedans attacked these unarmed men with fury. Eight Montenegrins were butchered in the town. The murderers then hurried towards the valley of Zeta, which leads towards Czernagora. In Zeta they slaughtered seven of the inhabitants, and wounded a Roman who endeavoured to shield her son from their stabs. The Turkish officials and soldiers who witnessed these horrors did absolutely nothing to hinder them. Five Turks, of whom three are still at liberty, have since been condemned to death for the deeds in question, and twenty others to long terms of fifteen to twenty years' hard labour. But the Porte now refuses to carry out the sentences until the Montenegrins who, in self-defence, killed three Turkish soldiers shall be punished for so doing. The circumstances of this slaying of Turkish soldiers are as follows. Two Montenegrins who, on the same day, had come to the market at Podgorizza, taking alarm at the tumult arising there, took shelter in a Turkish guard-house, the soldiers in charge of which themselves called them in, and made them give up their weapons. The Turkish assassins, however, who had caught sight of these men as they entered the guard-house, broke in on it by main force and attacked them, the guard standing by and looking on. One of the Montenegrins was cut to pieces on the spot; the other, although wounded, succeeded in getting away, followed closely by the assassins, who were now joined in the pursuit by the soldiers of the guard. The fugitives contrived to reach the territory of the Piperi, which was not far from the guard-house. These latter, seeing one of their own people flying for his life, wounded and hotly pursued, fired a few shots at his persecutors, to save their countryman's life. By their fire two Turks were killed."

AN occasional correspondent to the *Times* writing from Alexandria on January 28rd gives the following account of Khedive's visit to Cairo :—"On the 19th and 20th of January the annual race meeting at Cairo was held. It was attended by all the Princes now visiting Egypt, and by His Highness the Khedive and the Egyptian Princes. The day was bright, but cold; yet the beauty and fashion of the European colony were well represented. The European horses ran but a poor figure beside the Egyptian Arabs, for of late years both the Khedive and the great Egyptian landowners have taken much pains to improve the breed of Arab horses here, and the native stables have turned out some splendid animals. And now how shall I describe the festival on the night of the 20th at Gezireh Palace? Many magnificent entertainments have been before given by His Highness, but the ball of the 20th, perhaps, surpassed all that had preceded it. It was a *fete* of truly regal magnificence; nothing that taste and art could supply was wanting, and it will be long before the scene will fade from the recollection of those who witnessed it. The Palace of Gezireh is built upon an island in the Nile, near Loulac. It is surrounded by a magnificent garden and approached through fine roads and avenues, which on this occasion blazed with cressets and flambeaux for a space of at least four kilometres. Everything was arranged for the passing of carriages to approach the Palace and retire without confusion; and the guests, on arrival, were presented to the Khedive in one of the side *salons*. His Highness received the visitors with his usual mixture of dignity and courtesy, and each group of new comers, after saluting His Highness and receiving in return the graceful Oriental salute, retired to roam over the Palace and enjoy the splendid spectacle provided for them. About 3,000 guests, among them many foreign visitors, were present. The ball was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the wife of Her Majesty's Consul General for Egypt, and dancing went on to the strains of a choice orchestra. About 11 p.m. the Khedive passed through all the suite of rooms, the guests drawing back right and left as he advanced. His Highness now and then stopped to exchange a few words with one or other of the guests who were known to him. About midnight he retired, but the Princes, both foreign and those of His Highness's family, remained till 4 a.m. The approach of daylight at last ended a *fete* of rare magnificence, such as could scarcely be equalled even in the richest Courts of Europe. For a Moslem Prince to admit Europeans into his Palace as honoured guests is much, but to receive European civilization under its most graceful and charming impersonation—that of the educated European lady—this is indeed a great step in advance. The proprietors of carriages and hotels in Cairo reaped a golden harvest. Fabulous prices were charged for carriages, and many a visitor was only too glad to shelter himself in an impromptu bedroom, in the shape of a bath or under a billiard table." Such are the charms of life in Cairo during the Khedive's *fetes*.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

We publish below a fuller report of the Rev. Ganpatrao Raghunath's speech at the last annual meeting of the Bible Society, as he writes us to say that thereby justice would be done to him and the Marathi translation of the Bible. He says "I expressed dissatisfaction with only the last edition of the Marathi Bible, and not with the older one of 1857. If Mr. Spencer had not excited controversy by his vehement language the meeting would have been as quiet as usual. Dr. Wilson expressed his dissent in dignified language, but he did not apprehend that I referred to the *last revised edition of* 1872, and not to the earlier one, which he so justly praised. I very much regret that a work executed by the combined talents and scholarship of men like the Rev Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Major Candy and Mr. Molesworth should have been suffered to be marred by the editor of the last edition."

Mr. Ganpatrao Raghunath, in seconding the resolution, observed that if he had known beforehand that he would be called upon to address the meeting he would have prepared a little speech for the occasion, but still he felt he could not sit down without saying a word or two. He said that although the actual sale of the Bibles had been small during the past year, that was no reason to suppose that the Bible had not been more widely read or heard. The colporteurs of the Society, particularly those recently employed, were men of good training and character, and they had spoken to the heathen of the contents of the Bible as well as sought to persuade them to buy copies of it. Mr. Ganpatrao said that he would particularly suggest on this occasion the importance of employing well educated men as colporteurs, for the colporteur is not a mere hawker-a-trader, but emphatically a preacher. He had not only to supply a want for Bibles, but to create a want for them. The Rev. Mr. Park had just remarked that there was no desire felt by the people of this country for possessing a copy of the Bible, they did not care to read it, on the contrary, they hated and detested it. So this prejudice against the Bible needed to be removed, and, although there was no doubt that the Missionary schools and other Missionary agencies were very useful towards bringing about this more hopeful state of things, the services of the colporteur were so very much required. The colporteur, however, went into districts where the agents of the Evangelistic Societies did not go, and if, in such places, the colporteur not only exposed for sale his books, but spoke to the people in eloquent, powerful and stirring language, of the saving truths which his books contain, he would have more success in his work. Mr. Ganpatrao next said that the work of selling the Bibles should not be wholly left to the colporteurs of the Bible Society The Ministers and the other gentlemen who were on the Committee might also occasionally visit the interior of the country for the circulation of it, as well as for preaching. The influence of lay workers could never be overrated, as was evident from the labours and success of the Methodists in Bombay. The speaker said it was generally believed by the natives that Missionaries were obliged to preach; it was their calling to do so, they were paid for it, and when men that followed other professions were engaged in direct evangelistic work, the first impression on the minds of the uneducated heathens in particular was very favourable. Mr. Ganpatrao therefore humbly suggested that at least one year the gentlemen on the Committee should personally aid the direct circulation of the Bible, by visiting alone, or with the colporteurs of the Society, the surrounding districts. Mr. Ganpatrao said he would make one more suggestion, before he sat down. He said the external form of the Bible might be made more attractive than it was. He did not refer to the printing or the binding of the Bible, but to its literary characteristics. He said that the latest revised edition of the Bible was in an exceedingly unsuited for use by the natives. It might be more in harmony with the sense of the original Hebrew and the Greek text, but it was more defective as regarded its intelligibility and idiomatic precision than the version of 1857. The version of 1857, was the only one which Mr. Ganpatrao said he used, the more recent version was both unintelligible and unidiomatic. The cause of the deterioration of the last version may be traced to the arrangement which the Bible Society had made regarding its editorial management. It did not associate one or two competent Native members of the Society with the European or American gentlemen that had been honoured with the editorial duties. Mr. Ganpatrao said that it was impossible for a man to be the master of the idiom of a foreign language; he might thoroughly master its grammar and its philosophy, but he could never be an authority on the subject of its idiom. Hence the necessity of employing well educated men as colporteurs, for the colporteur is not a mere hawker-a-trader, but emphatically a preacher. He had not only to supply a want for Bibles, but to create a want for them. The Rev. Mr. Park had just remarked that there was no desire felt by the people of this country for possessing a copy of the Bible, they did not care to

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Sir Charles Sargent :—

JAITHA BHIMA AND OTHERS VS NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY AND OTHERS.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,289, being the balance due upon a promissory note for Rs. 1,500 dated, November 1871. The parties, with the exception of the third defendant Merwanjee Nowrojee, all appeared in person.

The first defendant admitted the claim upon the condition that the plaintiff would give him four months time, to which the plaintiff had already agreed. The second defendant produced a copy of his schedule, wherein the claim was admitted. The plaintiff then proceeded to prove his case against the third defendant and obtain a decree in his favour for Rs. 1,289 against all three defendants, with four months stay of execution against the first, interest at 24 per cent. from November 1871, costs and interest. The second defendant was to apply again for the usual stay of execution after amending the amount of the plaintiff's claim in his schedule, in which the interest had not been included.

BAI KISSER, WIDOW, VS. LOULJEE MUNCHERJEE AND OTHERS.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 8,491 being principal and interest due to the plaintiff for monies lent by her deceased husband to the defendants. Mr. Lang appeared for the the plaintiff and stated that he had already consented, upon the application of the first defendant to a postponement for a month, but that the second defendant now wished to have the suit transferred to the long cause list and this he of course opposed. Mr. Starling on behalf of the second defendant made the application for a transfer of the case into the long cause list the written statement contending that the said money was paid to him by the plaintiff's firm on account of a sub-contract he held from him.

His Lordship refused to hear the case as a long cause, as he thought there was not much in the contention. Mr. Hart who appeared for the first defendant, then, begged that the plaintiff might be held to his consent to the postponement, as the first defendant was not ready to go on and intended putting in a written statement.

The suit was adjourned to the 30th instant, costs being made costs in the cause.

VULLEEBHAI FUTTEBHAI VS TOOLSEEDASS MATHOORADASS.

In this case the plaintiff had been dead for the last fourteen years. A moonim, who stated he now conducted and managed all the deceased's affairs appeared in person. As the plaint was in the name of Vulleebhai Futtebhai only, his Lordship could not allow the suit to proceed and told the man that it should now be carried on by the deceased's legal representatives, and that he should amend the plaint accordingly. The suit stood over.

ROBERT BROWN VS. A. SILBERBERG.

THE plaintiff carries on business as a plumber in Marine Street, and the defendant is a contractor. The latter appeared by an agent, who held a special power of attorney to appear in this suit only for him, which was not sufficient. Mr. Digge appeared for the paintiff, and stated that the defendant had filed his written statement while in the jurisdiction, on the 25th February and on the following day, left for Secunderabad Deccan. His agent here begged, that if he was to be received as defendants representative, the case might be postponed for a fortnight by which time the defendant would be back.

The suit was adjourned for a week on defendants paying the costs of the day.

RUNSOOD BABOJEE VS. CHINTOBA PURSHOTUMJEE.

This was a suit by the assignee of a decree of the Small Causes Court against the defendant for Rs 697, obtained by one Goolam Mahomed, and assigned by him to the plaintiff, Mr. Lang appeared for this plaintiff, and said that he sued on the judgment of the Small Causes Court, in order to get execution upon the property of the defendant.

The judgment and Judge's certificate that it had not been satisfied was put in, and the case being proved, a decree was passed against the defendant for Rs. 697, costs and interest.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. PRANLALL MATHOORADASS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved for a week's postponement, pending negotiations for a settlement, which application was granted.

The suit of Harmah Roopjee vs. Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally, was settled out of Court, and two suits by Nanbai widow vs. Manockjee and another were postponed by Judge's orders in Chambers.

The following suits were dismissed under Section 110 of Civil Procedure Code, there being no appearance—London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank vs. Ruggoonath Damodhur, L. B. and M. Bank vs. Ardeshir Dhunjeeshaw—Gunesh Oomajee and others vs Nursoo Syboo.

THE undermentioned cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green :—

DAYA SOONDER AND CO. v FUTTA KHOOSHALL AND CO

Mr. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The summons was served on two of the defendants on the 23rd February, but not upon the third defendant.

Mr. Turner assented to his Lordship's suggestion that the name of the third defendant should be struck out; but his Lordship said the seven days' clear notice had not expired. Mr. Turner said the seven days, according to the schedule attached to the Code, included the day of service, namely the 23rd February, and that, therefore, it was a clear notice of seven days, which expired on the 1st inst.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,600 with interest at 9 per cent from 13th February 1875 till judgment, costs Rs. 270, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

RUJOO BALLOO V. RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. B. V. Kirtikur, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person. Mr. Telang said the action was brought on four promissory notes. Defendant had filed a written statement only in order to gain time, in which he submitted that the suit should be dismissed. Plaintiff denied the composition deed and would prove his claim.

His Lordship thought the case should go into the long cause list.

Mr. Telang asked that an early day be fixed for the hearing, as the defendant was in difficulties.

The defendant appellant also was in difficulties and had, therefore, left Bombay.

Mr. Telang said the plaintiff had gone out on business and would be back in a few days.

The case was finally ordered to the transferred to the long cause list.

MOHUNBEY KANJEE AND ANOTHER V. JAIRAM HINGOO AND OTHERS.

The parties appeared in person. Four of the defendants admitted the claim, and produced an interim order. The plaintiff, produced an extract from their schedule. The fifth defendant denied the claim, and as the plaintiff could not clearly prove it, the suit as against him (fifth defendant) was dismissed. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff, against the defendants who admitted the claim, for Rs. 1,546, with interest and costs, with stay of execution until further order.

MEGHRAJ NOOTUMDAS V. PURMANUNDAS PURSHOODAS.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Janardhun, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought on money counts, and the claim being proved, the court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,406, with interest and costs.

PURSHOTUM RAMJEE V. PREMJEE MUNJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person and admitted the claim. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 2,349, with interest and costs.

RAMJEE BHASKERJEE V. PEDRO DESILVA.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant in person. The suit was brought for foreclosure of property on a mortgage bond dated 9th January 1872. Defendant admitted the claim. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,721, with interest and costs. If defendant did not pay the amount at the end of six months, he would be foreclosed from the equity of redemption.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 42s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at	February—1875. 22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th
6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·889	·869	·847	·851	·895	·872	·836
Temperature of the Air.....	75·3	75·8	76·2	78·1	78·7	79·7	81·5
Wet-bulb Thermometer	70·5	69·9	70·3	71·8	72·1	73·4	70·9
Dew Point.....	68·4	67·1	67·7	69·1	70·8	70·7	66·0
Relative Humidity of Air.....	·796	·749	·756	·748	·773	·744	·600
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky counted as 1).....	1·6	0·2	0·0	0·0	1·0	0·0	0·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	79·7	80·4	80·8	83·7	83·8	84·4	87·0
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.....	70·1	69·0	69·8	71·0	72·0	73·1	73·8
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours.....	Miles. 264	Miles. 255	Miles. 211	Miles. 148	Miles. 134	Miles. 243	Miles. 336
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00

(a) NW, NNW, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
(b) NNW, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, W.
(c) N, NW, NNW, W, WSW, WNW.
(d) NW, NNE, E, E-E, WSW, W, WNW, NW, N.
(e) N, NW, NNE, E, W, WSW, WNW, NNE.
(f) NNW, N, NW, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNE.
(g) NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW, NNE.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the hair was formerly subject ed, by a delightful process of effusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wher ver its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-. D. S. KHAN & Co. Sassoon Mouse, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES—1875.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH.

STEWARDS.—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S. Captain J. F. Willoughby, H. M.'s 3rd Light Calvalry, Captain R. Bond, R. E., Colonel F. M. Harris, R. A., W. Lamb, Esq. and F. C. Boulter, Esq.

E. L. Elliot, Esq, H. M.'s 1st Lancers, Honorary Secretary.

For this days meeting there was a rather poor card, there being but five events, out of which the first two were, as on the last day's Meeting, walk overs. His Highness Aga Khan's B. A. H. Lochin being the only entry for H. H. Ali Shah's Cup, (which is consequently withheld this year under the conditions of the race), and Major Crosbie's Capt. G. Peacock finding no competitors for the Stewards Purse. the first event of the day was the Auction Stakes for which two horses only faced the starter. These were Kings Own, the winner of the Derby Stakes; and Viking. This was a good race at first but Viking wound up by coming in some 5 or 6 lengths ahead of his opponent. For the Arab Handicap there were likewise but two entries, Khedive, the winner of the Derby, and Bijou who ran second for the Galloway Plate, and crowned himself on the present occasion by winning easily with half a dozen lengths to spare. For the final event of the day, a Handicap for Arabs, there were five entries, but Stoic and Gwalior, who had met twice before having run second and third respectively in the Drawing-room Stakes, the Stoic again beating Gwalior in the 2nd Class Arab Handicap which Stoic won by one length with Gwalior second. However, notwithstanding that Cha lenger had failed to take a place in the 1st Class Arab Handicap, or in the Derby in both of which she ran; she was the prime favourite at yesterday's meeting and fully rewarded all her backers.

"His Highness Ali Shah's Cup."—Rupees 300. For Maiden Arabs.

WEIGHTS.

	st.	lbs.
3 Years.....	7	4
4 „	7	12
5 „	8	5
6 „	8	12
7 „	9	0

Winner of the "Arabian Purse," "Derby," or "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," 5 lbs. extra; winner of two, 8 lbs.; winner of all the three 10 lb.

Entrance.—1st June 1874, Rs. 50; 1st September 1874, Rs. 100—when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each Horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld 1½ Mile.

H H Aga Khan's ..... b a h Lochin ..... w. o.

"The Stewards Purse."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A Handicap open to all horses that have stared during the Meeting. Entrance Rupees 50. Rupees 25 for not standing the Handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race. Weights to be announced before noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ Mile.

	st.	lbs.	
Major Crosbie's	b a g Bijou	8 0	 1
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khedive.....	9 2	 2

For this Race bidding was much quicker, Bijou being the favourite on account of him carrying the lighter weight, a good start was made, Bijou making the running with a lead of about half a length which he kept for the first half mile, when Khedive gained on her and ran side by side with him, until reaching the Dhobies corner where they passed out of sight, on reappearing at Pallonjees, Bijou had a full length's lead, which he rapidly increased as he came up the straight, winning easily by 8 or 9 lengths.

Time, 3 mins.

"A Handicap For Arabs."—½ Mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Starting fee Rs. 30.

	st.	lbs.	
Mr B's	b a h Challenger

ARCHBISHOP MANNING'S REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE.

(Daily News.)

The long-expected reply of Archbishop Manning to Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation has just been issued by Messrs. Longmans and Co. The pamphlet, which occupies nearly two hundred pages, is an elaborate and connected argument, addressed to the proof of the following propositions :—

1. That the Vatican Decrees have in no jot or little changed either the obligations or the conditions of civil allegiance. 2. That the relations of the Catholic Church to the civil powers of the world have been immutably fixed from the beginning, inasmuch as they arise out of the Divine constitution of the Church, and out of the civil society of the natural order. 3. That any collisions now existing have been brought on by changes, not on the part of the Catholic Church, much less of the Vatican Council, but on the part of the civil powers, and that by reason of a systematic conspiracy against the Holy See. 4. That by these changes and collisions the civil powers of Europe are destroying their own stability. 5 That the motives of the Vatican Council in defining the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff was not any temporal policy, nor was it for any temporal end ; but that it defined that truth in the face of all temporal dangers, in order to guard the Divine deposit of Christianity, and to vindicate the Divine certainty of faith.

On all these points Archbishop Manning simply presents, in completer development and with more copious support from authority, arguments advanced in his previous writings on this subject, and anticipated in great part in the replies which Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has called forth from Bishop Ullathorne, Monsignor Capel, Dr. Newman, and other Roman Catholic divines. We have not leisure to re-travel this beaten road once more, even under the guidance of so able a controversialist as Dr. Manning. For the present we confine ourselves to one or two extracts. The first contains Dr. Manning's statement of the doctrine of his Church, with respect to the deposing power of the Pope, its origin and character, and the limits of its application :

The Christian law of faith and morals passed into the public law of Christendom. Then arose the Christian jurisprudence, in which the Roman Pontiff was recognised as the supreme Judge of Princes and of Peoples, with a twofold coercion : spiritual by his own authority and temporal by the secular arm. These two acted as one. Excommunication and deposition were so united in the jurisprudence of Christendom that he who pronounced the sentence of excommunication pronounced also the sentence of deposition ; as before the repeal of our Test Acts, if a member of the Church of England became Catholic, or even Nonconformist, he was *ipso facto* incapable of sitting in Parliament or holding office of State. And by the first of Willm III. the heir to the Crown, if he became Catholic, or married a Catholic, *ipso facto* forfeits the succession. Nothing is more certain upon the face of history, and no one has proved more abundantly than Dr. Dollinger, that in every case of deposition, as of Philip le Bel, Henry IV. of Germany, Frederic II., and the like, the sentence of the Electors, Princes, States, and people, and the public opinion and voice of nations, had already pronounced. And sentence of rejection upon these tyrants before the Pontiffs pronounced the sentence of excommunication and deposition. It was only by the faith and free will of nations that they became socially subject to this jurisprudence ; it was by their free will that it was maintained in vigour ; and it was in conformity with their free will that it was exercised by the Pontiffs. Their free sentence preceded the Pontifical sentence. It was at their prayer, and in their behalf, that it was pronounced. The moral condition of spontaneous acceptance, and the material conditions of execution, were alike present, rendering these supreme Pontifical acts legitimate, right, lawful, wise, and salutary. And here I shall be met with the answer, "You justify, then, the deposition of princes, and therefore you hold that the Pope may depose Queen Victoria." Such, I am sorry to say, is the argument of the "Expostulation ;" for if it be not, why was it implied ? I altogether deny the argument, or inference, or call it what you will. I affirm that the deposition of Henry IV. and Frederic II. of Germany were legitimate, right, and lawful ; and I affirm that a deposition of Queen Victoria would not be legitimate, nor right, nor lawful, because the moral conditions which were present to justify the deposition of the Emperors of Germany are absent in the case of Queen Victoria ; and therefore such an act could not be done. This is not a mere personal opinion of my own, or even a mere opinion of theologians. What I have affirmed has been declared by the authority of Pius VI.

After quoting a letter addressed by order of Pius VI ; in 1791, to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland, and an address, similar in purport, of the present Pope in 1871 to a literary society in Rome, Archbishop Manning proceeds :

Now, the Holy Father in these words has abundantly shown two things—first, that they who connect infallibility with the deposing Power are talking of what they do not understand ; and, secondly, that the moral conditions which justified and demanded the deposition of tyrannical princes, when the mediæval world was both Christian and Catholic, have absolutely ceased to exist, now that the world has ceased to be Catholic, and has ceased to be even Christian It has withdrawn itself socially as a whole, and in the public acts of nations, from the unity and the jurisdiction of the Christian Church. In this it differs altogether from the mediæval world. And it differs also from the ancient world. For, the ancient world he never yet believed the faith ; the modern world has forcibly and wilfully fallen from its faith. The ancient world was without the unity of the Christian Church *de facto* ; *et de jure*. The modern world is without—*de facto* ; and this has changed the moral conditions of the subject. The Church never, indeed, loses its jurisdiction *in radice* over the baptised, because the character of baptism is indelible ; but unless the moral conditions justifying its exercise be present, it never puts it forth. As Mr. Gladstone has cited the example of Queen Elizabeth, implying that he *sees* no difference between Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, I will add that Queen Elizabeth was baptised a Catholic ; that she was crowned as a Catholic ; that she received Holy Communion in the High Mass of her consecration as a Catholic ; that she was both *de jure* and *de facto* a subject of the Catholic Church ; that the majority of the people of England were still Catholic. What one of all these conditions is present in the case which I refuse to put in parallel ? The English Monarchy has been withdrawn for three centuries from the Catholic Church ; the English people are wholly separate ; the legislation of England has effaced every trace of the jurisprudence which rendered the Pontifical acts of St Gregory VII. and Innocent IV. legitimate, just, and right. The public laws of England explicitly reject and exclude the first principles of that ancient Christian and Catholic jurisprudence. Not only is every moral condition which could justify such an act absent, but every moral condition which would render such an act unjustifiable, as it would seem to me, is present. This is a treatment of history which is not scientific, but shallow ; and a dangerous use of inflammatory rhetoric, when every calm dictate of prudence and of justice ought to forbid its indulgence. "The historic spirit," commended in the "Expostulation," would have led to such a treatment of this question as Mr. Freeman wisely recommends. "The cause of all this diversity and controversy—a diversity and controversy most fatal to historic truth—is to be traced to the unhappy mistake of looking at the men of the twelfth century with the eyes of the nineteenth ; and still more of hoping to extract something from the events of the twelfth century to do service in the controversies of the nineteenth."

Archbishop Manning applies the same principles to the question of religious persecution :

If Catholics were to-day to come to power in England, not a penal law would be proposed, nor the shadow of constraint be put upon the faith of any man. We would that all men fully believed the truth ; but a forced faith is a hypocrisy hated by God and man. If Catholics were in power to-morrow, not only would there be no penal laws of constraint, but no penal laws of privation. If the Ionian Islands had elected, some years ago, to attach themselves to the Sovereignty of Pius IX., the Church of the Greek Church separate from Catholic Unity would have been tolerated and respected. Their churches, their public worship, their clergy, and their religious rites would have been left free as before. They were found in possession, which was confirmed by the tradition of centuries ; they had acquired civil rights, which enter into the laws of political justice, and as such would have been protected from all molestation. I have drawn this out, because a question absolutely chimerical has been raised to disturb the confidence of the English people in their Catholic fellow-countrymen. And I have given the reason and the principle upon which, if the Catholics were to-morrow the "imperial race" in these Kingdoms, they would not use political power to molest the divided and hereditary religious state of our people. We should not shut one of their churches, or colleges or schools. They would have the same liberties we enjoy as a minority. I hope the Nonconformists of England are prepared to say the same. As we are in days when some are "invited" and some are "expected," and some are "required" to speak out I will ask my fellow-countrymen of all religious kinds to be as frank as I am.

The following personal remonstrance with Mr. Gladstone will be read with interest :

Thus far I have endeavoured to confine myself to the subject matter of Mr Gladstone's pamphlet ; but before I end I feel bound by an imperative duty to lay before him, in behalf of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, the nature of the act which he has done. He has not only invited, but instigated Catholics to rise against the Divine authority of the Catholic Church. He has endeavoured to create divisions among them. If Mr. Gladstone does not believe the authority of the Catholic Church be Divine, he knows that they do. If he thinks such a rising to be "moral and mental freedom," he knows that they believe it to be what the Athanasian Litany calls "schism heresy, and deadly sin." If he believes religious separations to be lawful, he knows that they believe them to be violations of the Divine law. I am compelled, therefore, to say that this is at least an act of singular rashness. No man has watched Mr. Gladstone's career as a statesman with a more generous and disinterested good will than I have. No one has more gladly appreciated his gifts ; no one has more equitably interpreted certain acts of his political life, nor hailed his successes with greater joy. But when he casts off the character of a statesman, for which he has shown so great capacity, to play the canonist and theologian, for which he has here shown no little, and that with the intent of sowing discord and animosities among six millions of his fellow-countrymen—and, I must moreover add, with an indulgence of unchastened language rarely to be equalled—I feel bound to say that he has been betrayed into an act for which I can find no adequate excuse. I must tell him that if he would incline the Catholics of the Empire to accept the ministries of his compassion, he must first purify his style both of writing and of thinking.

AN EVENING WITH VICTOR HUGO.

(Daily News.)

In every age there has been in France some man who wielded an intellectual sovereignty superior to that of crowns or sabres. First, Ronsard—to whom Charles IX. said, "we both possess crowns ; but I have received mine, and you bestow yours"—then Malherbe ; afterwards Moliere ; by and by Voltaire, the tyrant of kings ; in the present century Beranger ; and now Victor Hugo, the greatest genius of all. It is difficult to define the sort of authority which Victor Hugo exercises over the democracy of France—an authority of sentiment and veneration—the power of an apostle over his disciples. In every city homestead "Les Miserables" is a household book ; and mechanics declaim passages from "Les Chatiments" as if they were chapters from some new code on the Rights of Man. And perhaps they are, in a way. As Victor Hugo himself says, he lives by thought in the future, and many of his views which seem extravagant to the present age will become universally accepted doctrines by the generations of a hundred years hence—unless, indeed, the world takes to rolling backwards instead of forwards. Victor Hugo has preached Mercy, Freedom, Instruction, and Peace, and for this cause he is, of all men in France, the best hated by those who think the welfare of this world mysteriously bound up with ignorance, the din of war, and the clanking of fetters. The vocabulary of invective has been ransacked, and the wit of Monarchists has exhausted itself, in the attempt to find terms that could bring odium and ridicule on the man who, for the last five and twenty years, has been the champion of the poor and oppressed all the world over. His style has been parodied into inflated jargon ; it has been declared that he is a miser ; his wearing of a felt hat instead of a silk chimney-pot has been imputed to him as a mean endeavour to curry favour with the people ; and his conceit has been depicted as capable of smoking out a house, or swelling a balloon.

In reality, Victor Hugo is the simplest, most unaffected of men. He lives on the third floor of an unpretending house in the Rue Clichy, and several times a week holds evening receptions, frequented by all the leaders of the Republican party excepting M. Thiers. The ex-President was formerly an intimate of the poet, at the time when the latter kept open house for all celebrities in the Place Royale, and he is still on terms of friendship with him, though events have put an end to their mutual visiting. You ring at the door, a tidy maid-servant in black, with a white apron, answers the call, and you are shown into smartly-furnished apartments—rather portly for a study-room—where the poet whom his numerous guests address as "Maitre," sits by the fire, smoking. His features are well known, but photography conveys no idea of their extraordinary vivacity and benevolence. His complexion is like a ripe winter apple, but his high arched forehead, only furrowed between the eyes, bears few traces of his seventy years. Although he has been heavily tried by domestic sorrows, losing his wife and two sons within three years, his air is full of serenity, and his manners towards everybody are marked by cordial, almost affectionate, warmth. He speaks willingly and much, and one can understand how it is that his house is such a favourite resort of politicians when one has heard with what unbounded hopefulness he talks of his country's prospects. "Les maladies de la France," he says, most expressively, "ne sont pas maladies d'age, mais de croissance ;" and he adds that although Republicanism may be smothered once or twice more in the present century, the sparks will smoulder under the ashes, and burst forth eventually into a flame which no priestly or despotic hands will be able to quench—"une flamme bienfaisante qui eclairera sans detruire." In religion he is a Deist, and alludes with sorrowful bitterness to the Catholic clergy who delude the masses "with old wives' fables." Of the Protestant clergy, he speaks with respect, and his long residence under the shelter of the British flag has endowed him with a liking for Englishmen and their institutions, though it has not closed his shrewd French eyes to the ludicrous aspects of certain insular customs.

For instance it is the humourist creator of Gavroche, who suddenly supersedes the poet, when he recounts his experiences of British Sabbatarianism, and describes how he was unable to get a glass of beer one Sunday in mid London from inability to prove that he was a traveller ; and, again, when dwelling on the propensity of Englishmen for indiscriminating hero worship, he exclaims pathetically, "they take the name of a field marshal and put it on a flower, calling it "Wellingtonia !" This allusion to flowers sets Victor Hugo talking on the flora of Africa, and with such surprising fluency and erudition that one would take him to be a botanist born. The truth is he reads immensely, and his memory is exceptionally retentive. A favourite occupation of his is to buy old books by forgotten authors—he has piles of them stacked up in his library —and from them he derives curious waifs of information which at some time or other are sure to crop up in his books. The first impression conveyed by his conversation is that he possesses inaccurate knowledge of amazing extent ; but gradually one discovers that facts about which he appeared credulous had been detected by him as unsound, and that he merely referred to them to show that he had studied all the bearings of a question. Whilst he is talking, his grandson sits at the room drawing the fire of political news, and cold grog, of which there is an unlimited supply on a side table. There are several ladies present, who keep their bonnets on, and who join in political disquisitions with such aptitude, as to dispel the illusion that French women are incompetent on all questions save millinery. Ever and anon the conversation becomes general, and it then ascends to heights of abstract speculation, which recall those colloquies of the last century, when the brain of every French philo-opher teemed with plans for the regeneration of the human race. But how many of the schemes which a hundred years ago seemed fraught with extravagant philanthropy, would to-day appear absurdly reactionary and tyrannical ! It is only the genius of a Voltaire, extolling Lewis XVI. for having abolished torture in all cases save high treason, remarked that it was impossible a King should forego the prerogative of wringing the truth from those who conspired against him. Can one conceive this doctrine being discussed now-a-days in the presence of the man who loathes the very sight of a prison and believes that crime, war, pauperism, and every other social plague will disappear in time under the influence of knowledge ? Victor Hugo quotes, with curious simplicity, from his own writings, thus, "I wrote in 1850, &c." but when he has given the quotation he looks around with a very modest smile, adding, "I am ashamed to speak of myself, but the importance of my works is due to their being in French, for what author writing in any other language has his books translated and published at all the centres of thought on the same day ?" The great poet constantly alludes to France as the focus of civilization, and to English ears it may seem that he does not take quite enough account of the civilizing part which Great Britian has discharged in colonising continents, crushing slavery, and disseminating light over such empires as India. But patriotism is always excusable, and to Frenchmen Victor Hugo's words come as a tonic nerving them to that faith in themselves and their country, without which great efforts and endurance under reverses would surely become impossible. But more particularly is Victor Hugo's influence immense in keeping alive animosity towards Napoleonism. He is a High Priest preventing the sacred fire from ever being quenched, and if he were to disappear, there is no telling how much less fervid might become in some breasts that scornful hatred of Cæsarism which his flaming words keep aglow. In talking of the Second Empire Victor Hugo becomes leonine. With voice vibrating, he launches words of which no translation can convey the scathing force. "On the 2nd of December," he exclaims, "France fell under a Brigand who had sprung at her throat in the dark !" and one is reminded of that fulminating prophecy which he thundered in "Napoleon le Petit" at the Empire, then in its heyday ! "You are dancing, and you think you shall dance for ever ! Well, they dance on the frozen Neva, and fancy that because all Nature is frost-bound, the ice under their feet is firm earth. But watch the first rays of the spring sun, and see the ice crack and give way on all sides. So shall it be with the ground under your feet when Our Spring has returned !"

Victor Hugo was, in truth the Daniel of the French Rehhazzar, and if he should be fated to see a Third Empire, no one will escape from the writing upon the *mene, Tekel*, with which the Prophet of the *Châtiments* will be sure to salute his accession. In fine one comes away from an evening at Victor Hugo's stirred by that emotion which ardent convictions expressed in telling language must always impart. This chief of living poets is so great a man ; he has been so sanctified by his long self-exile, by persecution and unjust revilings, that one cannot treat his utterances as those of lesser men—they seem inspired. He is so good, too, that for every little word which he lets fall in denunciation of the men by whose selfishness his country has suffered, he finds a hundred others to predict the time when political hatreds shall be as extinct as those volcanic craters—the simile is his own—that once covered France, and of which a few vestiges still remain to astonish passers by. With happy augury, and one cannot but accept it with hope, even though at this moment the political craters are all in full blaze.

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NOTICES.

A WIDOW LADY, the daughter of a Retired Officer of the Bombay Army, who has had much experience in the care of CHILDREN desires to receive a FEW to EDUCATE with her OWN. Every home care and comfort. Reference kindly permitted to M. H. STARLING Esq., Bombay, whose Children are now with her, and others. Address Mrs DUNN, Osborn Villa, Bushey, Herts.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND BOEVEY have REMOVED their OFFICES to the New Building, No. 14, Rampart Row, adjoining the National Bank of India.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.—A LADY for a free passage to England, would be glad to take entire CHARGE of CHILDREN for the voyage without a Servant, or would attend an invalid lady.

Address J. M. care of *Gazette* Office.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 8 A.M.

E. L. ELLIOT, Lieutenant,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 1st March 1875.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 5th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Colonel J. M. FULLER resigned.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 23rd February 1875.

NOTICE.—THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY. An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office (Elphinstone Circle) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1875, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. :—

"That the whole management of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company be entrusted to NURSEE KESSOWJEE, Esq., and he be appointed Manager, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, and that his remuneration be 5 per cent. on the gross income of the Company."

By Order of the Board,
R. DAMOTHER,
For Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, February 16, 1875.

NOTICE.—THOMAS BENYON FERGUSON, Esquire, deceased. Pursuant to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Indian Succession Act 1865," and pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or howise having any claims upon or against Thomas Benyon Ferguson, Esquire, deceased, who died on or about the 24th day of November 1874, on his way from Bombay to Europe (to Professor of his Will was granted on the 12th, and recded on the 13th day of February 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esquire, Senior Magistrate of Police at Bombay, the Executor in India (hereinafter named) are required on or before WEDNESDAY the 24th day of March, next, to send to the said Executor the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to EMMA AMELIA FERGUSON, the widow and Executrix in England of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of February 1875.

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5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

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OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ½ (two thirds.)
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To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

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The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 18.5, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (20th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

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A Chesnut Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 hands, fast, with exceptional good paces, a splendi Dog-cart horse, Rs. 700.

A ten-in-hand Chestnut Australian, beautifully matched and thoroughly broken, Rs. 4,000.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

ARRIVED.

Quarts—Rs. 10 ; Pints—Rs. 5-8 PER DOZEN.

D. S. KEMP AND CO., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

KINLOCH'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates,

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs. 17
MOSELLE, Quarte	,,	,, 28
Do. Pints	,,	,, 15
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	,,	,, 22
IRISH WHISKEY	,,	,, 22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c. for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25 per dozen.
S. R. Mego & Co.'s Red Seal ...	,,	20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	,,	29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ... Rs. 17 &	,,	24 ,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal ...	,,	24 ,,
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	,,	26 ,,
POT CARBONELL	,,	24 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Roinart pere and fils ..... Pts.	,,	23 ,,
Do. ..... Qts.	,,	45 ,,
Do. Mesrt uns.	,,	88 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's ..Qts.	,,	30 ,,
J. Sandbach and Son's ...	,,	20 ,,
Do. do. ..... Pts.	,,	11 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mego & Co.'s St. Estephe.	,,	14 ,,
Do. Margaux ...	,,	17 ,,

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY, ...	Rs.	25 per dozen.
Ditto	,,	10 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped	Rs.	24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto	,,	28 ,,
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen	,,	30 ,,
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine	,,	36 ,,
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, [direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to	,,	40 ,,
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints	,,	15 ,,

HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAME-Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

December 1874

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Rosewood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Ponce Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Oil Lamps, Globe and Chimney of Kerosene Lamps, Camera Glo'es, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds. Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soa in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Tops, Flower Vases, Iced Cases, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries. &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRE ONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Bed-steads, Carpet Rolls and Borde s, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES and BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large Chinese Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every article, any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to Royalties and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes or Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURES and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Cance, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angu ar Phaetons, fitted with shifting coachboxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SING

BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o O o:—

BARODA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S proceedings were exceedingly interesting. A great deal of evidence was given, and though opinions may differ as to the value of it, we think there can be no doubt that the case for the prosecution certainly does not look weaker than it appeared to be when the Advocate-General made his opening speech. Dr. Gray's evidence was of an exceedingly valuable description—how valuable Mr. Serjeant Ballantine probably knows better than anybody else. The allusion made by Colonel Phayre to the coppery taste he felt has been severely tested, and there seemed to be a probability at one time that it might turn out that the person who mentioned copper to him as a portion of the contents of Colonel Phayre's famous goblet knew more about these contents than he ought to have done; but Dr. Gray has now to some extent explained the affair by asserting that, although he personally has found arsenic tasteless, yet he is aware that in some cases of arsenical poisoning a metallic taste has been observed. Dr. Gray also gave another most important opinion when he said that the arsenic sent to him by Mr. Souter, and which, it will be remembered, was stated by Mr. Scoble to have been taken out of a pocket in Rowjee Havildar's belt, was the same kind of arsenic as he had discovered in the packets sent to him by Dr. Seward. A number of witnesses showed Salim's activity on the morning of the 9th November, and their evidence is useful as forming so many links in the chain; but interest in the proceedings culminated when Rowjee was called and detailed the particulars of the different interviews he had had with the Maharaja in company with Yeshwuntrao, Salim, and Pedro, Colonel Phayre's butler. He gave his evidence as to his visits to the Maharaja in company with Pedro—visits which it is worth while remembering were altogether denied by Pedro—with great minuteness and emphasis. When he stated that the Gaekwar himself gave a packet of poison to Pedro to poison his master with, not suddenly but by degrees, a pin could have been heard falling in the crowded court, and all eyes were instinctively turned towards the Gaekwar, who had come into court specially to hear Rowjee's evidence. His Highness looked unhappy enough, and certainly did not look in Rowjee's direction. Probably Serjeant Ballantine will be able by his wonderful skill to break down Rowjee's evidence, and his efforts in that direction must be looked forward to with absorbing interest; for it is evident that much depends upon them. We regretted to notice the learned Serjeant's absence from Court during the afternoon, and hope that the circumstance was not due to indisposition. Business is being proceeded through with great rapidity, and with such seriousness that not even the vivacity of the Parsee interpreter, who has repeated brushes with Mr. Melvill, and who is so admirably *nonchalant* that he not only sits with his back to the Commission while he translates the evidence of the witnesses, but even sits when he administers the oaths to them, has much effect in diverting attention from the serious questions at issue.

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission — John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreter—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

His Highness the Gaekwar was not present in the forenoon, but His Highness was present in the afternoon, when the witness Rowjee bin Rama was examined.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was absent.

The Court met at eleven o'clock.

Dr. Gray, recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine :—

I did not gather, Dr. Gray, from your evidence whether you had actually eliminated the arsenic, or whether you had only come to the conclusion without having actually extracted the arsenic ?—I don't understand you.

Have you extracted the arsenic itself bodily ?—From a part of the powder.

Which part, the second lot or the first ?—The powder.

Some part of the powder ?—You mean the estimation of the quantity ?

We have seen the metallic ring you have described; have you used any further process upon that, so as to make it more clear ?—None: I examined it with the microscope, that is all.

It is possible, is it not, to go further ?—Yes, it is quite possible.

And to produce the actual arsenic ?—Yes.

Now, there are several sorts of copper, are there not, that are poisonous ?—Yes.

Sulphate of copper is ?—Yes.

If sulphate of copper were mixed with any liquid, would it, to a person drinking it, produce a strong metallic taste ?—It would.

I believe so strong that it has been remarked that it is a poison rarely, if ever, taken by mistake ?—Yes, it is tasted the moment it touches the tongue.

And would the taste continue for some time ?—Yes, it would.

Would one of the effects of taking sulphate of copper be a constriction of the throat? What would be the effect ?—It has a constringent or astringent effect.

Would it cause collicky pains ?—It would.

And an increase of saliva ?—No, not until it began to affect the stomach.

That would be within half an hour or so ?—Yes, sulphate of copper will act on the stomach in less than half an hour.

And I suppose that depends, as with other poisons, upon the state of the stomach at the time ?—More or less.

And then when it had commenced to act upon the stomach, it will produce an increase of saliva ?—Yes; the moment nausea begins, there is an increased flow of saliva.

I am not aware, sir,—although I treat your opinion with the greatest respect—that arsenic in a single dose was ever known to salivate, although I believe that arsenic, taken continually, does cause salivation ? It is not a symptom that you look for necessarily ?—No.

But have you ever known an instance of a single dose of two-and-a-half grains—as you say—kill a person ?—Yes. Two grains and a half will kill a person.

And you know Colonel Phayre has described certain symptoms, and apparently he suffered no subsequent inconvenience, the stomach pump was not used, whatever it was remained in his stomach; so that if he took arsenic at all it must have been a very small quantity ?—A very small quantity.

In your experience, Dr. Gray, would such a quantity as he could have taken, considering all the circumstances, be likely to produce an increase of saliva, or salivation as Colonel Phayre called it ?—Yes, it was sufficient to produce nausea, and the nausea would produce salivation.

Then would you say that there would be the same effect produced as in copper in relation to salivation ?—Yes.

Oh, very well.—Salivation is always one of the first symptoms of nausea.

I need hardly ask you, Dr. Gray, as an experienced analyser, whether the addition of water to something that has to be analysed afterwards, is a thoroughly improper thing to do—to make an addition of water to the substance to be analysed without, first of all, analysing the water. I allude to what Dr. Seward said he did—he added water to the substance in the glass, you know ?—Well, I cannot say that is a very improper thing.

No, I don't say that it was a wicked thing, or anything of that kind, but I mean to say that you are apt to find other substances in water than you contemplate? —It is possible.

Now, I think—if I am not right you can tell me—it was ten or twelve days after your analysis that a second batch of the powder was sent to you which is said to have been scraped up from the verandah ?—Six days afterwards.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General :—

You said, Dr. Gray, that you extracted the arsenic bodily from parts of the powder—that would not be in connection with the test by reduction, but with another test, was it not ?—Yes, by the test called the sublimation test.

Did you find any trace of copper in either the first or the second packet that was sent to you ?—None.

We know from a letter of Colone Phayre that your attention was directed to the possible presence of copper in the substance sent to you for analysis—did you direct your experiments to discover whether copper was there or not ?—I did.

If Colonel Phayre took doses of arsenic at the time of these symptoms that he has described, it must have been in small quantities, I think you said, to produce the effects that were described ?—Yes.

Let me ask if arsenic is called an accumulative poison ?—No.

It passes off with the natural secretions of the body ?—Yes.

You were asked about a metallic taste,—is that at all produced by taking arsenic ?—There is a diversity of opinion upon that subject.

What is the result of your own experience or inquiries upon the subject ?—Well, that I suppose, raises the whole question whether arsenic has a taste or not.

The President reminded Dr. Gray that the Advocate-General wanted to know his opinion upon the subject.—Well, I have tried to taste arsenic and I found it perfectly tasteless.

The Advocate-General—You took a very small quantity, I suppose ?—No, I took quite enough, but I have attended a person suffering from poison by arsenic who did complain of feeling a metallic taste.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I don't like making objections to questions that are asked, but of course if this witness is asked what is his judgment or opinion from the fact of his having once attended a person suffering from poison by arsenic, that would necessitate our requiring to know the whole history of the case.

Mr. Advocate-General—Dr. Gray's opinion can only be founded on experience.

Re-examination by the Advocate-General proceeded with ;—Witness—In the course of my experience as a medical analyser, regarding arsenical poison, a metallic taste is often experienced.

I will ask, with the permission of the Court, a question which I intended to have asked yesterday. Did your analyses enable you to determine whether or not the arsenic which you received in the third packet from Mr. Souter was of the same description as the arsenic found in the other two packets received from Colonel Phayre ?—Yes, it was the same.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I will ask you a question upon that point. Arsenic is arsenic. You ought always to find it the same—ought you not ?—No, in physical characters there are varieties.

And did you really extract enough to be able to say that the arsenic was identically the same ?—I only judged from ocular inspection by means of the microscope.

Would you like to say that with that certainty which I am sure you would wish to characterise your answer ?—The physical characters of both were exactly the sam

The physical characters under the miscroscope ?—Yes.

You used the term "metallic" taste. Do you mean a copper taste ?—No.

By H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore—Is arsenic soluble in water or not ?—It is.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—Is there any other substance besides arsenic which, if taken once in a small quantity, would prove fatal ?—Yes.

Abdoola Khan called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity:—My name is Abdoola Khan Wullud Mahomed Khan. When Colonel Phayre came to the Residency from Pahlanpore I came here after him. I have been in Colonel Phayre's service for many years. When I was a little boy I was in his service, and he and his lady were in the habit of going to England occasionally, and, excluding these intervals, I have been in his service for fifteen years. In November last I was in his service as second servant. Colonel Phayre was in the habit of having a glass of sherbet prepared for him every morning. It was the second servant's duty to prepare that sherbet, but in the case of my absence, on account of sickness, it was the duty of the butler to prepare it. I remember Monday, the 9th November. That morning Colonel Phayre's sherbet was prepared by me. I used to prepare it in the dispense-room. Having prepared it I immediately took it to the dining-room. I took a plate or saucer, a plaintain, a knife, and two or three oranges, and at once proceeded to the sahib's private office room. I placed the tumbler on the washing-stand, where it always used to be put. When I put this tumbler of sherbet there it was two or three minutes before half-past six in the morning. When I put the tumbler down there were two hamals in the room—one called Govind, and I think the other's name is Yellopa. One was sweeping the room and the other cleaning the things. When the tumbler was put down on the washing-stand I took out clothes for my master and left the room. Before Colonel Phayre returned I had not returned to the room. That morning I made the sherbet from pummelow. I did not put anything in beside the juice of the pummelow. I cut up the pummelow, took out the seeds, and strained the juice through a piece of muslin. Before straining it through the muslin I put it in a soup-plate and pressed it with a spoon. The spoon was a large silver table-spoon belonging to the sahib.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine.

There was a verandah to this private room, was there not ?—Yes.

I mean the room in which you placed the pummelow juice ?—Yes. There is a verandah that leads from the inside as well as the outside.

Used that verandah to be cleaned every day ?—The inner verandah used to be cleaned every day, but I do not know whether or not the outer verandah was cleaned every day.

Was not the outer verandah cleaned daily ?—I do not see that. That is not my business.

Whose business was it ?—The hamal's.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.

Did you notice any one cleaning this verandah on the morning of the 9th when you took in the sherbet ?—No.

The witness retired.

Govind Baloo called and sworn.

Examined by the Advocate-General :—My name is Govind Baloo. I am a hamal employed at the Residency. I have been employed at the Residency since Colonel Walker went to England on two years' leave about five or six years ago. It is part of my duty to clean the Resident's private office. I remember the morning of Monday the 9th November last when I went on duty. On that morning I was engaged in cleaning Colonel Phayre's private office. When I went into the room that morning it was not quite seven o'clock. I went into the room about half-an-hour or quarter of an hour after the sahib went out for an airing. I remained in the room about quarter of a hour, half an hour, or thereabouts. While I was in the room Abdoola came into the room. Luximon sepoy was outside cleaning the inkstand. First of all Yellopa, who is another hamal, went into the room, cleaned it, and then came out. While I was there Abdoola took out the sahib's clothes. Abdoola, after having taken out the sahib's clothes and cleaned his boots, went out of the room. Rowjee havildar also came into the room after Abdoola had gone out. When Rowjee came into the room he said, "Let the torn papers be removed from this basket to that basket." In the office room there were torn or waste papers in a basket where they used to be kept. That basket was placed, on this morning close to the sahib's writing-table. There were two baskets, one inside and the other outside in another room, which leads out of the private office. He brought the ante-room basket into the private room and emptied into it the contents of the private-room basket. Rowjee was in the private office for about five or six minutes. He did not stay long.

Mr. Branson—Did he not say that Rowjee put in the papers and went away ?

The Interpreter—I did not hear him.

Examination continued—I know the washhand-stand in the sahib's private room. I used to clean it and provide fresh water. On the table there is an earthen coojah and a gindy. On the 9th November I supplied fresh water for these. I got the water from an earthen pot that was outside. To fill that earthen pot is the bheesty's duty. That pot is for house use or for the sahib logue. That morning I did not notice Abdoola bring in Colonel Phayre's sherbet. It was about seven o'clock when I went into the dining-room to clean it. I did not see the sahib return.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have nothing to ask this witness.

The witness then left the court.

The President—Mr. Melvill suggests to me that you did not ask exactly where the earthen pot was kept outside. I should like to ask that.

Govind Baloo was recalled.

The Advocate-General (to witness).—Tell me whereabouts outside the house the earthen water-pot was kept ?—Outside the dining-room and near it.

At the back of the house or the side of the house ?—There was a door and a wall between where the pot was and the dining-room.

Was the dining-room that you speak of at the back of the house, or on the west side of the house ?—In front is the visiting-room and near it is the dining-room.

Going through the visiting-room towards the compound at the back of the house, you also pass through the dining-room—is that so ?—Yes, just in front or just opposite.

And this "mutka" was in a covered place, which is at the back of the dining-room ?—Yes.

The Advocate-General (to the President)—I think, my Lord, that the arrangements of the Residency have been somewhat altered since those days. At the present time the dining-room is not the same as it was at the time the witness speaks of.

The President—You do not wish to put any question to the witness, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine ?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—No, my Lord.

The President—I will make a note of that, that you ask no questions.

Mr. Advocate-General—I propose to call Yellopa, another hamal, as I don't know whether my learned friend wishes to ask him any question.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—No, I do not want to ask him anything.

The President suggested that Yellopa should be called.

Yellopa Nursoo, solemnly affirmed and examined by Mr. Advocate-General, deposed.—I was a hamal employed at the Residency. I was engaged with the last witness, Govind Balloo, in cleaning Colonel Phayre's private office room on the morning of the 9th November.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I don't desire to ask the witness any questions.

The witness then retired.

Luxmon Daryava Singh called and affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity :—My name is Luxmon Daryava Singh. On the morning of the 9th November I arranged Colonel Phayre's writing materials in his private office. After I did so I went and took my seat in the place allotted for the sepoys to sit called the *devri*. I don't know what happened after this. After I left the devri I went to take a note to the Post Office, which was given to me by the sahib. This was about a quarter or half-past seven. When I was going with the note I did not meet any one, nor did I see any one before I started with the note. When I was returning from the Post Office, I saw some one on the road. I saw Salim. This is the same Salim who used to come to the Residency with the Maharaja. When I saw him he was near a nullah near the Residency. He was riding. He was going towards the Residency. On my return to the Residency that morning after having delivered the letter, Salim was at a place near the Residency, where there are a number of English trees. That is about eight or nine paces from the Residency. When I saw him he was standing there. It took me more than a quarter of an hour to go to the Post Office and get back to the Residency. I did not see where Salim went to. When I saw him he continued standing there.

Serjeant Ballantine declined to cross-examine the witness.

The witness retired.

Jumoo Meer called and sworn.

Examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Jumoo Meer. I am kotwal of the cantonments here. I remember the 9th of November last. On that morning I received some information from a man called Nuthoo Jugga. I communicated that information to Dr. Seward. On that day I remember I heard a report in camp that an attempt had been made to poison Colonel Phayre. I first heard of that attempt about two o'clock that day. Dr. Seward mentioned it to me. I did not mention it to others. Not at that time. Afterwards I spoke to Nuthoo Jugga about it. I mentioned it to him between three and four o'clock or thereabouts. I received the information from Dr. Seward and then mentioned it to Nuthoo. After I——

Mr. Melvill—The witness says—This is after I had told Nuthoo Jugga what Dr. Seward said to me.

You had your conversation with Nuthoo Jugga before Dr. Seward mentioned this attempt to poison the Colonel ?—It was after Dr. Seward mentioned it to me. I received information from Dr. Seward, and I afterwards mentioned it to Nuthoo Jugga.

I want to know whether you mentioned it to Nuthoo before or after Nuthoo mentioned something to you ?—It was after I received the information from Dr. Seward that I spoke to Nuthoo. First of all Dr. Seward mentioned to me that there had been an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre and then I spoke to Nuthoo with a view to inquire in regard to it. I in the first instance told Nuthoo what Dr. Seward had told me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine :—

When you told Nuthoo what Dr. Seward told you, did Nuthoo tell you something ?—Yes.

Did you see Dr. Seward after that ?—Yes, the next morning.

I may as well get it. Did you tell him what Nuthoo had told you ?—I did.

Did Dr. Seward tell you to make any enquiries, or did he give you any directions ?—Yes, he told me to make enquiries.

And did he tell you you may repeat what Dr. Seward told you ?—He said, "A man has given some poison to Colonel Phayre, but who has given the poison is not known. Therefore do you make enquiries about him ?"

About whom ? About the man who did it ?—Yes.

Is that all that Dr. Seward told you ?—That is all.

You are quite sure about that, are you ?—Yes.

Did not he mention any name ?—No, he did not.

Why were you to make enquiries—what had you to do with making enquiries ?—I am the kotwal of this locality, the chief constable.

Nuthoo Jugga called and affirmed, and examined by Mr. Inverarity—He said. My name is Nuthoo Jugga. I am bazaar muccadum and attend to the cleanliness of the bazaar. I remember Monday the 9th November. I know Salim the Gaekwar's sowar. I saw him on the 9th November at about eight o'clock in the morning. At that time I was causing a place to be cleaned near a place called Camateepoora. Salim was then going to the bazaar on horseback. He was going fast. The horse was running. He was coming from the direction of the city bridge. The bazaar he was going to is the Suddur-bazaar, which is in the camp. I know Rowjee and Jugga, servants in the Residency. They live in the Sudder bazaar. On that morning I saw Salim go to the bazaar and come back shortly afterwards. I saw him coming back five minutes after I first saw him. I saw the direction in which he went as he came back. He went towards the city. He was still on horseback. He went running and returned running. The horse was not going very quickly, but a little fast. When he was coming from the Suddur Bazaar I asked him, where did you go to ?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You cannot have that.

Mr. Inverarity.—Well you spoke to him. ?

Witness.—Yes, and he spoke to me. I told the Kotwal Jummoo Meer what I had seen that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Just tell me was Salim riding quickly or slowly. I think you said neither the one nor the other ?—On his return he was going slower than when he went. He went faster than when he came.

Had Salim's name been mentioned to you at all in reference to this matter previously ?—No.

The witness Rowjee was then about to be called, when Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said :—We are anxious that H. H. the Gaekwar should hear this witness give his evidence.

The President—Then we will wait until His Highness arrives.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—If your Lordship pleases. It was His Highness' own wish.

Mr Advocate General—There is another witness we can call in the meanwhile.

Mahomed Ali Buksh was then called and affirmed, and examined by Mr. Inverarity :—

I am a peon employed in the Residency. I remember the 9th November. I know Salim, the Gaekwar's sowar. I saw him on the morning of the 9th November. I saw him at the Residency. I first saw him there that morning about half-past six or seven o'clock. It was before Colonel Phayre returned from his morning walk. At first I did not speak to him. I was sitting on a box, and he was standing having the bridle of the horse in his hand. The box where I was sitting is a place called the devri.

On which side of the Residency was the box on which you were sitting ?—Witness.—On going forward it is on this side, it is just opposite as you go from here. It is on the left hand side of the steps going to the house. I remember seeing Mr. Boevey return that morning. I did not see Salim at that time at the Residency. I remember taking a note that morning from Colonel Phayre to Dr. Seward. As I was taking the letter I had some conversation with Salim. He took out and gave me a rupee, and said "as you are going with the letter towards the bazaar, if you can get any biscuits for me pray bring them." First I delivered the letter to the sahib, and then I went for the biscuits. I could not find any biscuits. When I came back to the Residency, I did not notice or see Salim. Salim has never asked me for the rupee back nor for the biscuits. Afterwards I was prevented from speaking. By "afterwards" I mean the second or third day. The sahib gave me orders not to speak to anybody. On my return from the bazaar to the Residency I remember meeting Dr. Seward. I salaamed him. The sahib asked me, "what have you brought ?" He did speak to me and I spoke to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—You were examined by Colonel Phayre, were not you ?—I was examined by Mr. Boevey.

In Colonel Phayre's presence ?—No, Colonel Phayre was sitting separate.

Did you sign your statement in Colonel Phayre's presence ?—No, he was not present.

It is an extraordinary thing. Did you tell Mr. Boevey that "on your return from the bazaar I told Salim that the biscuits were not ready ?"—Yes, I said so to him from a distance.

Two or three minutes ago, you told my learned friend that you had not seen Salim at all on your return—Where did you see Salim ?—As I was returning from the doctor's bungalow, and passing by the school—this was about half past seven or a quarter to eight or thereabouts.

And you had not seen Salim on that morning ?—Yes—I saw him—he came to the Bungalow.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General :—

When you saw Salim by the school as you were re-

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turning to the bungalow, what was Salim doing ?—He was going towards the city.

On horse back or on foot ?—On horse back.

How long after that was it that you saw him at the Residency ?—It was at about 9 o'clock, or half past nine o'clock.

Had you any conversation with him at that time ?—No.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—Was Salim in the habit of going to the Residency every day or did he go on that day only ?—He used to come on Mondays and Thursdays. This was the second day after the Dewali—it was a Monday.

Rowjee Rama called and sworn—

Examined by the Advocate-General :—Rowjee Rama deposed—My name is Rowjee bin Rama. I was a havildar of peons employed at the Residency. I was so employed about a year or a year and a quarter. Colonel Phayre appointed me. I lived in the Suddur bazaar in the camp. No other of the Residency servants lived with or near me. I know Salim sowar in the employment of His Highness the Maharaja. I made his acquaintance since he used to come to our bungalow—I mean the Residency. He has made propositions to me. He first made a proposition to me two months before the sitting of the Commission about the complaints of the cultivators which were preferred by Colonel Phayre. That was about a year and a quarter ago. Two months before that Salim made a proposition to me. Salim said, "The Maharaja has sent for you. He wants to have some conversation with you." I said to him, "I can't come just now," and he was after me very much. He said the same thing to me five or six times. I eventually said, "I will go." I went on a Sunday. I cannot remember the month. It was about two months before the Commission assembled at Baroda. I left my house in camp to go at seven o'clock on the Sunday evening. I went first to the house of Yeshwuntrao, a jassood of the Maharaja's. He also was in the habit of coming to the Residency with the Maharaja. Yeshwuntrao's house is near the new bazaar in the city. When I got to Yeshwuntrao's house I found Salim sowar sitting there. Yeshwuntrao was also there. From Yeshwuntrao's house I was taken to the Maharaja's Haveli by Salim sowar and Yeshwuntrao. I was taken to the Haveli, where the Maharaja lived in the city. I went into the Haveli from a way in the rear near the Nuzzur Bagh. There is an entrance at the rear of the Haveli near the Nuzzur Bagh. When I entered the Haveli I was taken up-stairs accompanied by Salim Sowar and Yeshwuntrao. When we got upstairs I sat down. I sat down in a room. Salim sowar sat by me, and Yeshwantrao went aside to report to the Maharaja, and Yeshwuntrao brought the Maharaja there. I knew the Maharaja by sight, and recognised him very well when he came in with Yeshwuntrao. When the Maharaja came into the place, I made salaams to the Maharaja and sat down. The Maharaja said to me, "If you can get any news or information from the bungalow (meaning the Residency) let me know it." I said, "Very well." The Maharaja said, "I will give you many presents and will gratify you and please you. Do you continue to give me news or information relating to that direction." I said, "Very well." The Maharaja then asked, "are you friendly with the jemadar ?" He said, Nursoo jemedar, the Residency jemadar. I said "Yes." The Maharaja said, "You should bring him with you to me." I said "Very well." The Maharaja inquired about matters relating to here and there.

The Advocate-General asked for a clearer interpretation.

The Interpreter—I have given you a literal interpretation, but the witness simply means that he had an unimportant conversation.

Examination continued—

I then took my leave, accompanied by Salim and Yeshwuntrao. They went to their respective houses and I went to the camp. I told about this interview with the Maharaja to Nursoo Jemadar on the morning of the following day when I went to my duty. The jemadar said, "At present I have no time to go." Before the Commission sat I had gone to see the Maharaja three or four times. When I went from the camp I went alone. Afterwards I met Yeshwuntrao and Salim, and I accompanied him to the Maharaja's. I used to meet them at Yeshwuntrao's house, and then proceed to the Maharaja's. I used to inform the Maharaja about the persons that used to come to the Residency.

Here the Commission adjourned for tiffin.

When the Commission resumed after tiffin at three o'clock, the examination-in-chief of Rowjee bin Rama was resumed.

Witness—While the Commission was sitting, I went on visiting the Maharaja. I visited him three times during the sitting of the Commission. On those three occasions I used to go alone to Yeshwuntrao, and from his house I used to go with Yeshwuntrao and Salim to the Maharaja. I saw the Maharaja on all those three occasions at the same Haveli that I have described to you. I spoke to him when I saw him. I used to tell him, or rather give him information about what occurred here at the Resident's bungalow. I get information of what occurred at the Residency from complainants who used to come to the Residency and people who used to appear before the Commission. I heard the conversation those people had. I heard what they said, and what they said I repeated to the Maharaja. About this time I had spoken to the Maharaja about my intended marriage and he paid me Rs. 500 for the expenses of that marriage. I spoke to the Maharaja about this during the sitting of the Commission. When I spoke to him about my intended marriage, the Maharaja called Yeshwuntrao who was standing near him and said "you (Yeshwuntrao) must remind me of it." The money was not paid to me then.

The President—You had better ask when the money was paid.

The Advocate-General—Yes, I am coming to that my Lord—(To witness.)—When did you next hear in reference to your application to the Maharaja about your wedding ?—Witness—Yeshwuntrao came to the bungalow, that is, the Residency, when he accompanied the Maharaja and spoke to me.

How soon after your visit at which you had spoken to the Maharaja, was it that Yeshwuntrao came with the Maharaja to the Residency to the best of your knowledge ?—Witness—My visit was on Friday, and Yeshwuntrao spoke to me again on Monday. Monday was the Maharaja's usual visiting day. On that Monday, Yeshwuntrao spoke to me in the morning. He said "I have brought and kept with me Rs. 500 for you—you can come and fetch the amount." After this I went and got the money from Yeshwuntrao. I believe I did so in the evening of the same day on which Yeshwuntrao spoke to me. A Residency punkawalla named Jugga went with me. I met Yeshwuntrao. I got money by the hands of Yeshwuntrao's Carkoon. I got Rs. 500. His Carkoon and Jugga were present. I saw no one else present. Yeshwuntrao was upstairs in his house. The carkoon's name is Dhulput. I spent Rs. 400 of that money on my marriage, and I deposited Rs. 100 with Jugga, with instructions that I would draw the money from him from time to time as I required it. With the Rs. 400 I bought some clothes, made some ornaments, and sundry other expenses. Dajeebhoy Kureea got the ornaments made for me. My marriage took place during the sitting of the Commission. I do not remember what month. Two or three days after the Commission left Baroda I remember seeing Salim again. He said, "I have brought over the jemedar, and have spoken to him. He said he has promised to come. Do you come with him to the Maharaja's." I said very well, "I will ask him." I spoke to the jemedar about this on the evening of that very day. The jemedar said to me, "I will go with you on Sunday." I do not remember what month this was in. It was eight, nine, or ten days after the sittings of the Commission were over, so far as I remember. It had been arranged previously that we should meet at Yeshwuntrao's house, and I found him there on the Sunday night. As far as I remember Jugga or Kabhai was present. Kabhai was a punka-puller employed at the Residency. Now he is unemployed. I don't know his father's name. He is not the same man as the cart-wallah. One of these two was with me. Besides the Jemadar, I found Salim sowa at Yeshwuntrao's house. Yeshwuntrao was also there. From Yeshwuntrao's house I went to the Maharaja's Haveli. I went through a lane which is in the direction of Nuzzur Bagh, and Yeshwuntrao went into the Haveli by the entrance from the public street where the sentries are. Salim went with me, and Kabhai or Jugga, so far as I recollect. We all went upstairs. The jemedar was with us. We all went up the first flight of steps—that is myself, Jemadar, Salim, and Kabhai or Jugga. We were made to sit or wait at the first flight of stairs. Salim alone went up a further flight of steps, and afterwards Salim came downstairs and called me and Nursoo jemadar. Kabhai or Jugga remained sitting down below. I and the jemedar went upstairs with Salim. When we got upstairs, we were conducted to the bench on which the Maharaja was in the habit of sitting and where there was a bath-room. Yeshwuntrao, myself, jemedar, Salim sowar, and the Maharaja were there. I and the jemedar had some conversation with the Maharaja. I I don't remember the conversation. Eventually the Maharaja said to the jemedar, "you should report to me the news or information from the Residency. As you are living in Baroda you should bring the news every day." The jemedar said "very well." The Maharaja said, "the news should be regarding those sirdars who are in the habit of coming to the Residency. You are an old servant and should know the sirdars." The jemedar said, "I will give the news, so will Rowjee, and the news will be communicated through Salim." The Maharaja said, "Very well : you should send the news and if it is very important you should commit it to writing and bring it from the bungalow." These written communications were to be brought to Salim, when the jemedar left the Camp to go to his house. The jemedar lived in the city. At that interview, when I and the jemadar were there, the jemadar said, "My brother's pension has been stopped. Do you be pleased to make some arrangement about that." The Maharaja said, "I cannot make any arrangement about that. You must send a petition to the Sahib, and if he speaks to me I will immediately make an arrangement." The jemedar's brother was in the service of the Maharaj. There were two brothers—one a Commandant and the other a Jemedar in the Rissala. Nothing else took place at this interview. We left and came away. Between this visit and the Maharaja's going to Nowsaree, the jemedar and I went to see the Maharaja four or five times about the time of his going to Nowsaree. On these occasions we saw the Maharaja and conversed with him. The jemedar and I took information as to what had been going on at the Residency. I went to Nowsaree with Colonel Phayre. Nursoo jemedar also went. We remained in attendance on Colonel Phayre during the time he remained in Nowsaree. The Maharaj also came to Nowsaree. I saw Salim accompanying the Maharaja, but I don't think I saw Yeshwuntrao. Yeshwuntrao's son lived in the Resident's bungalow—I mean he lived in a small tent in the compound. All Colonel Phayre's servants lived in the bungalow, and there was a tent and rowtie for the peons and sepoys. Yeshwuntrao's son lived in the rowtie. Salim also lived in the rowtie within the compound. While at Nowsaree I went once to the Maharaja's. I was introduced to the Maharaja's presence there by Salim.

Upon that occasion did you take any papers ?

Mr. Branson objected to the question.

The Advocate-General—Then I will not put it. (To witness).—Tell us what occurred ?

Witness—I had some conversation. The Maharaja inquired about Bhow Pooniker and others who used to come to the Resident's bungalow and about what conversations they had. I know a man named Damodhur Trimbuck or Punt by name but not personally. I know him by sight. He was at Nowsaree with the Maharaja. After my return from Nowsaree I did not, for the most part, continue my visits to the Maharaja at the Haveli. (Correcting himself.) I have made an omission. After my return from Nowsaree I went thrice to the Haveli with Pedro the butler. I went with the jemadar also to the Haveli. After my return from Nowsaree I went altogether to the Haveli some twenty or twenty-five times.

The Interpreter (to the Commission)—Perhaps the witness does not understand the limited time meant by the Advocate-General. He means altogether, I think.

The Advocate-General repeated his question—How many times after you returned from Nowsaree, did you visit the Haveli ?

Witness—Thrice in company with Pedro, and four times in company with the jemadar. I have not gone to the Haveli at the same time with both Pedro and the jemedar. Just I and Pedro and Salim went. When I came back from Nowsaree Pedro asked me, "Would you go with me ?" I asked "Where to ?" He answered, "Salim sowar has told me that we should go to the Maharaja's." I said, "Very well, I will go with you when you ask me to go." I did go with Pedro. I left the camp and waited at the bridge whilst Salim sowar was bringing a gharry from the city. Salim made the gharry stop there and went to the bungalow to call Pedro. I mean the bridge near the school on the road to the city, and just at the corner of the Maidan. Pedro came with Salim, and Pedro, Salim, and I went to the city together. This was past ten o'clock at night. Having got to the city we went to the Maharaja's Haveli. At the Haveli, I met Yeshwuntrao Jassood, and saw the Maharaja. On this first occasion that Pedro and I saw the Maharaja, the Maharaja asked, "When your sahib sits at the table does he make any reference or allusion to me ?" Pedro said to the Maharaja, "The sahib says what is good for you ?" Pedro butler said to the Maharajah, "It would be good for you if you lived on amicable terms with the sahib." The Maharaja said, "I am all right, and behave well, but the sahib gets angry." Pedro added that the junior madam sahib is very kind to you.

The Advocate-General—Would "well disposed" not be a better interpretation ?

The Interpreter—It is too mild for that.

Mr. Melvill concurred in "kind" being the interpretation.

Examination continued—

Pedro also said, "If you behave well the sahib will also be very kind to you." The chota madam saheb was Mrs. Boevey, Colonel Phayre's daughter, who lived in the Residency. The Maharaja said, "You should send news and information through Salim," because he (Salim) was in the habit of going to the butler's house. I remember the butler going to Goa on a month's leave. This first visit was before the butler went to Goa. Before he went to Goa, he and I paid three visits to the Maharaja. After the butler's return from Goa I went once to see the Maharaja with him. I went four times altogether to the Maharaja's with Pedro the butler. On the visit to the Maharaja after the butler's return from Goa, Pedro had some conversation with the Maharaja. I heard it. The Maharaja asked, "When did you return from Goa," and Pedro said, "Two or three days ago." The Maharaja then said to the butler, "If I give you something, will you do something ?" He says, "If it is possible for me to do it I will do it."

Mr. Branson doubted whether "possible" was the interpretation of what the witness said.

Interpreter—"If I can do it" might be an interpretation.

Mr. Melvill thought the interpretation given was correct.

Examination continued—Then the Maharaja spoke to Yeshwuntrao, who was present. Yeshwuntrao had a packet in his hand, which he delivered into the Maharaja's hands. The Maharaja put this into the hands of Pedro. Pedro then asked "What it is ?" The Maharaja said, "It is poison." Pedro said, "How should I do with this ?" The Maharaja said, "Do you give it in some food to the sahib." Then Pedro said, "If the sahib dies all of a sudden, I shall be taken up and will be ruined." The Maharaja said, "Nothing will happen all of a sudden, but after two or three months the sahib will die." The Maharaja added—"Nothing will happen suddenly to thes ahib. Don't you be alarmed." After this conversation took place I left and went to the camp. Pedro went to the bungalow, I went home. I believe Pedro kept the packet in his possession. Pedro told me that Salim sowar had paid him a sum of money. How much I don't know. Pedro told me this at the time of his going to Goa.

The Commission now rose.